THE CAUCASIAN.

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The Fraud and Force Candidate.

"THERE ARE THREE WAYS IN WHICH WE MAY RULE; BY FORCE, BY FRAUD, OR BY LAW WE HAVE RULED BY FORCE; WE CAN RULE BY FRAUD, BUT WE WANT TO RULE BY LAW."—Hon. C. B. Aycock, Democratic candidate for Governor, in his Snow Hill speech, March 1, 1900, as reported in Raleigh Post.

The Caucasian Asks for the Denial.

From THE CAUCASIAN of March 22nd, in reference to Mr. Aycock's speech, we quote the following:

"This report of Mr. Aycock's speech was published in a leading Democratic daily. Three weeks have passed; Mr. Aycock has not yet denied that he used the language. Is it possible that he said it?"

Again, from the issue of this paper of March 29th we quote the following:

"Hon. C. B. Aycock has not yet denied his boast that he has determined to be Governor, by lawful means, if possible, but by force and fraud, if necessary. This statement was reported by the Raleigh Post, a Democratic paper. If Mr. Aycock was misrepresented, THE CAUCASIAN will gladly make the correction."

The News and Observer's Denial.

In a recent issue of the News and Observer we make the following extract from its ediforial:

"This is a simple, plain, unvarnished lie out of the whole cloth. Mr. Aycock never said this. He did not say it at Snow Hill nor anywhere else at any time, to any audience, or to any individual."

If this be a "PLAIN, UNVARNISHED LIE OUT OF THE WHOLE CLOTH," then we suggest that the News and Observer direct its severe adjectives in condemnation of the Raleigh Post, for it was the Post that first gave circulation to Mr. Aycock's speech. However, we would like to see a denial of this report from Mr. Aycock, if he did not use the language as reported by the Post.

The News and Observer waited nearly three months before it denied the report as to Mr. Aycock's speech. If it were untrue why was that paper so long silent about it?

In last Sunday's News and Observer Mr. Aycock, having felt the general indignation of the people because of his speech, was forced to publish

A Denial Which Does Not Deny.

Mr. Aycock to the News and Observer Writes:

Your correspondent in reporting my speech at Snow Hill, in the hurry of getting his letter off, inadvertently made me say what I did not say. I did not use the language that "we have ruled by force, we can rule by fraud, but we want to rule by law." In dealing with the question of eliminating the negro vote I did say that I knew of but three ways in which a minority of whites could rule a majority of negroes—by force, by fraud or by law. I then added that our opponents have heretofore charged us with carrying elections by force and fraud. If this be true, I said it is high time, it being conceded by Republicans and Populists, as well as asserted by Democrats, that the white men will rule, that the people of the State Should so amend their Constitution as to make it possible to rule by law. This is what I said and by this I abide. I did not correct the report at the time because I am aware that thousands of errors will creep into reports of speeches and I cannot undertake to correct all that may come out, but since several Republican papers have seized upon the reported speech as a basis for inflamatory articles, I deem it due to myself and the State to say exactly what I did say, to correct the error to the end that there may be no misconception in the matter.

Very truly yours,
C. B. AYCOCK.

The News and Observer in commenting on the above, eases itself out of it by saying:

"That settles this campaign lie, and settles it effectually with all honest men of all parties."

But Mr. Aycock and the Observer's explanations are not conclusive. The reporter of the Post is an honorable man, one who would not misrepresent an opponent, much less a colleague, and yet he has not admitted—nor will he do it—that he misquoted Mr. Aycock.

But to substantiate what the Post reporter said, we find the Charlotte Observer of last Sunday, in reporting Mr. Aycock's speech in Statesville on last Saturday, even, reports Mr. Aycock in saying the very thing in substance as follows:

"But we do not want to use violence and force. We want no pistols, or rifles or strife. There has been enough bloodshed. We want you to come to our rescue with the power of the ballot. IF WE CANNOT PREVENT THAT BY THE BALLOT WE WILL PREVENT IT BY FORCE."

Reader, take the case.

Rioters Made Rulers.

THE WILMINGTON RIOT BY ONE OF THE RIOTERS HIMSELF.

Ruling By Fraud and Force.

Seeing Red Blood and Smelling it Hot—"Damning Cape Fear River With Dead Negroes"—"Rule or Graveyard"—Rule by "Fire and Blood."

Union Republican, June 7.

Quite an interesting article appeared in last Sunday's issue of the News and Observer concerning the "Wilmington Revolution." And although the writer, Mr. Meares, states that this was nothing concerning politics, this article, covering more than one entire page, and conceived in the mind of the writer and written nearly two years after the "trouble," stands as a welcome and timely contribution on the front page of this hot political sheet, the News and Observer, in the midst of another heated political campaign.

Of course this article was intended to smooth over this terrible and uncalled for riot and bloodshed and again place the perpetrators of such crime and lawlessness in a plausible light before the people in order to again get their support in the coming election and to make themselves again appear as peaceable and law-abiding citizens.

But as the history of this affair, if truly given, does not work a bad effect in determining the votes of the people we do not deem it out of place to give a brief synopsis of the affair from Mr. Meares' own words, though realizing the fact that the object of the article was to ease matters off, and believing that the account is given in as mild a form as human ingenuity can construct.

After stating under the head of "Organization Effected" that already and, before any organization, men had commenced to buy firearms for the protection of their homes," and that "at a cost of $1,200 the citizens purchased, equipped and manned a rapid fire gun," (this of course right on the eve of the election,) the writer goes on and gives in the following paragraphs the following quotations, which gives the pith of Mr. Meares' story of the awful affair:

"WHITE MAN'S DETERMINATION."

"The determination of the white men of this city to control its affairs had reached in the fall of that year such a state of absolute unity and stern resolution cowered before it. They did not run a county ticket. The negroes, however, on the day of election, voted their full strength. The election in the city passed off quietly. The negro was permitted to vote.

"After the election there was a strong feeling pervading this community that the negro, having voted, did not realize that recent movements in this community meant that the white man would control the community. It was intended by the demonstration that followed to make the great mass of ignorant negro voters realize the deep seated purpose of the white man to control in the future. We know he had made the Daily Record his idol. He had sustained it and endorsed it. It was intended that the paper should cease publication, its press and printing outfit should be removed from the city, and its editor banished once and for all."

"Then on the morning of November 10, a large body of citizens of this community, consisting of a thousand or more, marched to the Record office in broad day-light, and destroyed it."

"When the press was destroyed though it was not intended, the building was also burned. The motive which inspired the burning of this building was not an unrighteous one."

"Early in the day the committee of twenty-five demanded of the mayor, alderman and the chief of police that they resign They acknowledged their utter incapacity to maintain order."

"At four o'clock in the afternoon at the agreed hour, the aldermen assembled in meeting and one by one tendered their resignations As each one resigned they elected a successor whose name had been furnished by the committee of twenty-five and the newly elected member immediately assumed his seat When all the aldermen had been thus changed, the mayor and chief of police tendered their resignations; and immediately the board elected the new mayor and chief of police."

"Later in the day, when the new mayor and board of aldermen went into office, the commander of the military forces subordinated his control to the civil authorities recognizing its power to control the situation, with the support of the local State Guard."

"A number of the negroes who were wounded and met their death were killed by the military authorities in attempting their arrest and in the suppression of lawlessness. All together there was not over eight or ten of them killed."

"There were, as is unfortunately so often the case, one or two of them killed who were not directly concerned in the trouble."

"On the following day those negroes and politicians who had been imprisoned were removed from the city under this military escort and carried to the train where a special car was provided; and this was done not only for the purpose of expelling them, but as well to protect them from danger in remaining here. The mayor, chief of police, Deputy Sheriff French, United States Commissioners, the negro lawyers, and others received their passports and will not be permitted to return by an indignant community.'

Now this picture of the scene is snappy and graphic. It will be observed that while endeavoring to make it appear that the Democrats were on the defensive in this tragic affair that the writer does not show that a single negro or other person had a single gun, pistol, or other "implement of warfare' or that a single hand was raised in his own defense after he was attacked and some of them ruthlessly shot and murdered. The writer also shows (and tries thereby to score a point in their favor) that the Republican officials acknowledged their "utter incapacity to maintain order" Well, who was it that was disorderly—who was shooting and burning houses—and who made it impossible for the authorities "to maintain order?' The writer goes on to say that later in the day when the new mayor and board of aldermen went into office, the commander of the "military forces" subordinated his control to the civil authorities, recognizing its power to control the situation. Yes there is. When their crowd went in they were willing to "ecognize the authorities" They here stand condemned in the light of their own showing. They were a confessed lot of men who would not recognize civil authorities and made it impossible for the authorities to stop them in their dastardly work of carnage and blood-hed.

The writer also undertakes to score a point in their favor by saying that the white Republicans did not line up against them Seeing their unmanly aggressive position, and feeling the self consciousness of guilt, they became tantalized over the fact that the white Republicans recognized law and order and the authorities and were not guilty of like crimes which they had committed.

Writer says they "cowed before them." They were sorry that the Republicans proved themselves to be such respectable and worthy citizens and attended to their business on that occasion

The writer also says, as pertaining to the election, that "the negro was permitted to vote," and that he did vote "his usual strength." In the sentence just preceding, the writer says that "they," (the Republicans) "did not run a county ticket." Now the question is who did these negroes vote for—in their "usual strength? Why were they fit subjects and permitted to vote on this occasion?

Well, after everything had gone their way and there was no opposition offered in the election how did they get it into their minds to arm themselves and shoot the negroes in the back and kill a number of them? This is the excuse that the writer gives:

"After the election there was a strong feeling pervading this community that the negro, having voted, did not realize that the recent movements in this community meant that the white man would control the community and that it was intended by the demonstration that followed to make the great mass of ignorant negro voters realize the deep-seated purpose of the white man to control in the future."

Now isn't this an excuse? A general slaughter and a burning—not because they were attacked—not because the opposing party had beaten them in the election or that they were in danger—but merely to "demonstrate" what was their "purpose" as to the future! Of course, the writer says, that a few were killed who he himself thinks had not done the slightest harm—but what did this amount to in the matter of the demonstration!

So unlawful and mean a thing as burning a building—a thing that can commit no offence—the writer tries to shirk and says it was not done "intentionally." But in the very next breath the writer says "The motive which inspired this burning of the building was not an unrighteous one." Here again they stand self-condemned, having committed a dastardly deed, a high crime in the law and an uncivilized act they condemn themselves by their own testimony in trying to set themselves right in the eyes of decent and law-abiding people

In order to "demonstrate," the writer says that the white Mayor, Deputy Sheriff and Commissioner were driven out of town and not allowed to return Driven out, though they had "cowed" as the writer says, and did not so much as put up an opposing ticket. It has never been shown that these men had ever committed any offence, but, on the contrary they are well known—some of them especially—to be men of property and high-toned gentlemen in every respect. Was this not an awful stroke of high-handed devilry? Well might Mr Meares undertake to write the matter up and try to make it appear in as plausable light as possible before the people of our State for they fully realize the awful sentiment that is against them on account of this awful and riotous conduct Our people have learned to prize human life and human liberty too highly for men to be slaughtered and driven about by men who have no other pretext in so doing except to "demonstrate" something Good people will not countenance such methods of 'rule" and it will be a long time before this set of leaders, who commit or approve of such conduct, is forgotten or forgiven.

Synonym For Defeat.

Chatham Citizen.

The Chatham Record says that Messrs Hayes and London were nominated over their earnest protest. Of course, since both of them know so well what it means: Mr. Hayes having been twice defeated when he did not have to advocate disfranchising the poor and illiterate voters in the face of his own two-thirds circular of 1898, and Mr. London having in 1887 so easily changed a large Democratiic majority to a defeat—both of them knowing how generally conceded it is in Chatham that the name London is a synonym for defeat.

They Can't Meet the People's Party Candjdates in Joint Debate. Rotten Eggs---Their Only Argument Left

THE WHOLE TRUTH.

Put In a Nut-Shell—Eggs Are At a Premium.

Our Home.

The Democrats opened their campaign at Shelby Saturday by rotten egging a Populist speaker who they said "abused" their party. Populist speakers should be careful how they "abuse" a party that grants license to all the liquor shops of the State and furnishes more goods box whittlers and ruffians than any other party. These local politicians of leisure and liquor just simply will not permit their party to be abused, and Populist speakers should take warning and be careful how they "abuse" the dear old party, especially when any of its guardians and protectors are around. In the meantime merchants and others who have any rotten eggs that they can't sell would do well to write to the Simmons macnine headquarters or just send the eggs C. O. D. They need them to protect their party with. In this age of progress, education and civilization they find them to be the most effective argument that can be produced in favor of the Democracy.

[Rotten eggs sent Marion Butler to the Senate. If the craze does not send some poor, drunken cuss to hell, the bosses—christian bosses who are responsible for it—may be thankful.—C.]

REGISTRARS MUST WIN THE CONTEST

One Democratic Paper Gives Out the Truth—Read and See How You Like it.

The Laurinburg Exchange in its its issue of June 13th, says:

"The election law will aid no little in the adoption of the amendment If the registrars do their full duty, a great per cent. of the negro vote will surely be eliminated. And by the way, the registrars is invested with unusual power. They have the State in their hands. That's just about what it amounts to. Notwithstanding all our campa gning and speech making, bon fires, torch light processions, e e, yet the registrars are the men upon whom the advocates o good government depend on this contest."

Now, reader, you can see from the above that we have been telling you ruth about this matter. It is true the writer uses the words GOOD GOVERNMENT, but Democrats say that means the Democratic party. What they propose to do for the negro, they will do for whites where it will take it to win this "contest." Watch the registrars. Make them do honest.

How It Was Kept.

Having been a member of the House Committee I am familiar with the opinions of the members on the subject, and am conversant with the history of the work resulting in the submission to the people of the proposed amendment which will be voted on in August, 1900. * * It affects all alike, and there are negroes who can vote under section 5, and there are those who are not negroes who cannot vote under it. It is the incapacity to vote wisely which is legislated against. —E. J. Justice, Democratic Representative from McDowell County, in a circular issued by Chairman Simmons, in October, 1899

The Promise.

The Democrats will never submit any proposition to the people to take from a man his right to vote. * * * There is not a Democratic Convention that would not SPIT UPON A MAN WHO MIGHT MAKE SUCH A PROPOSITION There is not a Democratic candidate for office WHO WOULD NOT PLEDGE HIMSELF MOST SOLEMNLY AGAINST IT—Supplement to Democratic Handbook, Published by the North Carolina Democratic Executive Committee, October 1, 1898.

Open Letter to Mr. Simmons.

A Democrat Tells Simmons That He is Trying to Fasten an Undemocratic Measure on the People.

BURLINGTON, N. C., June 4, 1900.

HON. F. M. SIMMONS:

Dear Sir—Having received your circular letter some time since, asking me, as a Democrat, to work to get a full vote for the amendment in my township, I have this to say in reply: That it will take a great deal more than you are probably aware of to carry your disfranchising scheme in Alamance

I am a Democrat—never been anything else—but you are attempting to fasten the most undemocratic measure on the people this time you ever have It is bad enough for you to come before the people at all, in view of the lies and false promises which our party went into power on two years ago, to say nothing of the methods you have adopted this time.

How, in the name of God, are you going to make the people believe you are telling the truth? Are you any better than you were two years ago? You will have a hard time making them believe you are not a great deal worse. I mean the good honest Democrats, for the Republicans did not believe you two years ago, and you called them liars and fools and everything else that was mean; and we, poor fools, believed every word of it.

Now, I am just as white as anybody, and your party claims that a white man who opposes the amendment should go to the negroes where he belongs, and in calling your county conventions, only those who favor your schemes are allowed to participate. These are some of the reasons which are driving hundreds and thousands of the best Democrats from the party. I mean those who are not seeking office. Take Aycock's utterances at Snow Hill—three ways by which their party could rule: FORCE, FRAUD and by law, and he admits the first two are in operation. Who is responsible for a great deal of this? I answer: THE HEAD OF THE PARTY. You cannot escape your responsibility. But you say we have to do this to get rid of the negro. Now I am one of the Democrats whom you cannot make believe you are honest in wanting the negro out of politics. If you take him out, where, in the name of high Heaven, would your party get an issue for State campaigns? You know as well as I, and better, that to take him out the Democratic party would cease to exist in North Carolina.

You have worked on the prejudices and passions of the people and rode into office on the poor old negro's back for twenty-five years, and now, to attempt to make the people believe you want to stop, is simply bosh, and you have fooled them your last time.

Why did you leave the educated negro in the amendment? I will tell you. So that in future campaigns you could abuse him for wanting to be above a certain class of whites and unlearned negroes, or in other words you will say: "White men, let us rise in defense of our homes, our mothers and sisters, and put down this negro aristocracy"—a creature of your own creating, according to your own amendment.

No, Mr. Simmons, it is useless for you to attempt to carry your damnable scheme through. The white men of North Carolina will defeat it, not the negroes. Your vile, unjust, one-sided and fraudulent election law will disfranchise nearly all the negroes and you say the white men will all vote. If they do, and they all vote as they will do in Alamance, you had better, at your meeting in June, not only amend a part, but repeal the whole scheme, enact a just election law wherein every man stands an equal chance, and thus save your party from disgrace and ruin. But I know you will not do this, because no one knows better than yourself, that it would destroy forever your hope of ever carrying the State. Your press and candidates have heralded it from the mountains to the sea, that in order to secure good government, we should vote for the amendment. Now for the legislature to amend, modify or change a single clause in it, simply means you have lied to the people again.

If you have any respect for the party that has placed you at the head of its organization in this State you will do like Senator Joe Blackburn of Kentucky did—make a clean breast of the whole thing and ask the legislature to repeal the whole thing and enact in its place what he asked the Kentucky legislature to do. It will defeat you this time, but it will probably hold your organization together until another campaign.

You ask me to investigate the situation in my township. I have done so and I find that seven out of ten will vote against the amendment and every man who is in favor of it, and it is a useless expenditure of somebody's money for you to send speakers or literature now.

I wish, for the sake of the old Democratic party to which I always belonged, that its leaders had followed the good old adage, "Honesty is the best policy," and all this dissatisfaction and trouble could have been avoided.

Yours truly,
THOS. B. FOWLER.

Mr. Sigmon Explains His Position.

HICKORY, N. C., June 11, 1900.

Editor Caucasian:

I read an article in your issue of the 7th instant, headed 'Sigmon Deceives Himself" in which I note the following:

"When Senator Sigmon, of Catawba, in 1898, was writing articles on the same line and was trying to show that if the negro was eliminated from politics it would help the Republican party."

From the above quotation it seems that you, like many of the Democratic editors, entirely misunderstood the purpose of the several articles I wrote and published, bearing on the negro in politics. Nowher can it be shown that I ever advocated the elimination of the negro from politics to the extent of depriving him of his right to vote. On the contrary, I especially emphasized the conviction that he should be a voter and be allowed to exercise that privilege as a citizen. The main purpose of my articles was to show that the negro had been given too much prominence in our political conventions and allowed too much voice in shaping our party politics. That his appointment or elevation to offices and positions of trust and profit, was a great mistake that had worked much detriment to the Republican party. I specially advocate the policy of circumscribing him in his political sphere allowing him to vote as a citizen—but to have nothing to do with conventions, shaping party politics, or the holding of office.

I stated very positively that such a policy would build up a strong Republican party in the State, by bringing to its support many of the best business men who have hitherto affiliated with the Democratic party, contrary to their own business views, and simply on account of the odium attached to the negro's prominence in the Republican party.

I note with much pride and satisfaction the fact, that the very idea that I then advanced, have been adopted by our party leaders all over the State, and the negroes have been kept in the background at our conventions, and very few, if any, have been nominated for office.

A. Y. SIGMON.

WHAT BELLAMY WANTS.

Colored Aristocracy and White Aristocracy and Poor White Slaves.

Union Republican.

In discussing "political affairs" Representative John D. Bellamy is quoted in the Charlotte Observer as saying:

"Notwithstanding all the cry which is set up, there is a large number of the better class of negroes who will vote for the amendment. They will do so knowing that the provision as to suffrage does not disfranchise any negro who is able to read and write, and it makes of them a colored aristocracy and separates them from the low and ignorant members of their race.

And thus we have it again. The negro is not objectionable in politics so long as he votes the Democratic ticket.

And a little further on Mr. Bellamy says:

"North Carolina will no longer be freaky in her political status, but will run hereafter completely in the Democratic harness."

So the idea is that there shall be a "Colored Aristocracy" which shall join the "White Aristocracy" and forever rule in North Carolina. The poor white man and the uneducated white man must then bow to the dictates of the "Colored Aristocracy" and the 'White Aristocracy"

Heretofore no one has been so bold as to say that the object of the amendment was to so much as build up a "White Aristocracy—though this could be clearly seen—but Mr. Bellamy frankly says that it is the object of the negro in voting for the amendment to build up a "colored aristocracy;" certainly then it is the object of the white man in voting for the amendment to build up a "White Aristocracy." The "upper ten" of both races are to make them a nest in the adoption of the amendment and the great masses of our good and honest citizens are to abide by the consequences and forever be powerless to help themselves.

The struggle of the ages has been between the "Aristocrat,' and the laboring man. But we are now invited to adopt a measure in North Carolina which will forever put the Aristocrats on top—aristocrats of both races—and to make it possible for other disfranchising measures to be adopted even more far reaching and terrible in their consequences.

So thorough is this work to be done that, as Mr. Bellamy says, "North Carolina will no longer be freaky in her political status."

"TAKE HEED WILL SURELY: SPEED."

Be sure to heed the first symptoms of indigestion, nervousness and impure blood, and thus avoid chronic dyspepsia, nervous prostration and all the evils produced by bad blood. Hoods Sarsaparilla is your safeguard. It quickly sets the stomach right, strengthens and quiets the nerves, purifies, enriches and vitalizes the blood and keeps up the health tone.

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For Lieutenant Governor:
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of Catawba County.

For Electors at Large:
R. B. DAVIS, of New Hanover Co.
W. D. MERRITT, of Person Co.

What did the "rump" legislature cost?

How much were the tax-payers b nefited?

Don't say you can't legislate money into men's pockets. How about that "pie bill" the "rump" legislature enacted into law.

Mr. C. B. Aycock will not swear "that the amendment will disfranchise negroes, but will not disfranchise any white man." Try him and see. If he does, then he has as little regard for his oath as he has for his simple statements, especially those made in 1898.

It seems to us that any State, in order to be fair, when it wants to take the ballot from any of its citizens, it should first get the National government to relieve such ones from military duty and the State relieve them of poll tax, and let them be as ladies or females now are.

A friend at Raleigh writes the Gazette: "The Populists here and all over the state are very indignant at the treatment of their candidate for attorney general at Shelby." The outrage was committed not only upon Mr. Seawell, an educated Christian gentleman, but upon the good name of the state. It is sufficient to call a blush of shame to the face of every North Carolinian. We have looked for some Democratic paper to denounce it, but not one, so far as we have been able to learn, has done so, or spoken one word of criticism of it.—Asheville Gazette.

We have a letter from Hon. W. C. Douglass in which he claims our Sampson county correspondent made three misrepresentations. (1) He did not use the harsh words he is accused of. (2) He was never a candidate for Solicitor at the hands of a Populist convention, and (3) he never cancelled his appointments in Sampson because of small crowds. He says these things he can establish by affidavits if necessary. We believe in fairness and hence make this statement. No political party, or politician or citizen can succeed through harshness and misrepresentation. We hope Mr. Douglass did not in his zeal and pathos, forget himself and say what he would not knowingly say.

The Democratic papers now explain that Denny, the negro delegate of Watauga county to the Democratic State convention, is a white man. The Watauga Democrat, in its explanation, did not say as much. R presentative Councill says that Denny has a white wife. That part of the evidence is nothing. Fred Douglass had a white wife. Councill says Denny's children go to school with white children. So do negro children go to school with white children in New York State, and that too, according to a law made or signed by a Democrat whom the Democrats of North Carolina have endorsed and voted for. If Denny is a white man, the Watauga Democrat ought to have said so, and have stopped all this racket. There must be something wrong about it.

The Democrats will never submit any proposition to the people to take from a man his right to vote. No Democrat has ever proposed such a thing The charge is only intended to mislead, to deceive and to make political capital. It is entirely false. There is not a Democratic Convention that would not spit upon the man who might make such a proposition."

The above appears on page 18 of the Supplement to the Democratic Handbook, 1899

If you have any doubt about the correctness of our quotation we trust you will ask F. M. Simmons, or consult the campaign volume in which it appears.

A DENIAL THAT DOES NOT DENY.

Last Sunday's News and Observer contains a card from Hon C. B. Aycock, Democratic candidate for Governor, in which he at last pretends to deny what the Morning Post quoted him the first day of last March as saying at Snow Hill, that is, that he wanted to be elected by lawful means if he could, but if not that he was determined to be elected by fraud or force! It will be remembered that the Post further quoted that he boasted that the Democratic Machine had in the past ruled by force and it could do it again.

The whole State was shocked at this audacious and lawless utterance from the lips of a candidate for the high office of Governor of a great State composed of Christian and law abiding citizens. THE CAUCASIAN was loath to believe it was possible for Mr. Aycock to have given utterance to such shocking words as this. Week after week THE CAUCASIAN stated that it did not wish to believe it and called upon Mr. Aycock for a denial. Nearly four months have passed and it was only last Sunday that he made the people an ineffectual effort at denial. It seems clear that Mr. Aycock must have stated practically what the Post reported him as saying. It seems that Mr. Aycock thought, when he made that speech, that he had appealed sufficiently to the passions and prejudices of the people and gotten them so excited that they would not resent such shocking utterances, even from the lips of a candidate for the high office of Governor. And it now seems that he has waked up to the fact that the people condemn such revolutionary, lawless and incendiary utterances.

Hence the belated denial which does not deny.

As to further evidences to the fact that Mr. Aycock did use such expressions and that he still is holding to the same lawless designs, we call attention to the report of Mr. Aycock's speech at Statesville on last Saturday, as published in the Charlotte Observer Sunday morning, inserted in quotation points. The reporter for the Charlotte Observer reports Mr. Aycock as saying, "If we can not prevent it by ballot, we will prevent it by force." What does this mean? It means that if Mr. Aycock and Mr. Simmons can't overcome opposition by fraudulent registration and by stuffing ballot boxes (and this is the kind of law that Mr. Aycock wants to rule by) then they are determined to try to get the office by using force. Mr. Aycock says he prefers to get his office by keeping white men from registering who will not vote for him. He prefers to get his office by throwing out the votes of illiterate white men, if they should get their ballot in the wrong box. He prefers disfranchising the poor white man who can't pay his poll tax by the first day of May. But if he can't get the office of Governor by these methods of legalized fraud, then he is to have it, if by stuffing ballot boxes and wholesale vote stealing.

Christian men—law abiding men of North Carolina—is it best for the State and for your liberties to have this kind of a man for Governor? and to have him get the office by such shocking methods, under the leadership of such a man as Mr. Simmons?

Freemen of North Carolina, you must answer this question within a few weeks with your ballots, backed up by your manhood and courage.

A QUESTION AND AN ANSWER.

Mr. A. M. Moore, of Saratoga, N C., sends us the following letter:

SARATOGA, N. C., June 16, 1900
ED. CAUCASIAN:

I am frequently asked by Democrats when in argument with them why the "grandfather clause," which is in operation in Louisiana has never been tested by the courts if it is unconstitutional. Will you please explain. Very truly,
A. M. MOORE.

In reply to Senator Moore's question will say that the present constitutional amendment of Louisana did not go into effect until after the general election of '98 when the present Congressmen were elected. Therefore the last general election which they had there last month, for State officers, was the first under their constitutional Amendment, which is the same as the one proposed here. The amendment in Louisiana will certainly be tested in the courts, and preparations are already being made to carry up a test case.

And in this connection we wish to call the attention of Mr. Moore and other voters in the State, to the fact that at this recent election in Louisiana last month less than half of the white voters of that State voted at that election. Think of it! In a State like Louisiana, which has two hundred and fifty thousand men of voting age and over half of them white, and in that election last month, only seventy some-odd thousand voted! Do the people of North Carolina want this to happen here? Do we want to put in power a political oligarchy and political trust that allows the few to rule and ties the hands and gags the voice of the great masses of people.

It is reported that two lawyers in Raleigh have gone around to the bar-keepers and liquor men and told them if they would vote for Broughton, they would see that he (Broughton) did not interfere with their business and that if they carried the legislature, they would repeal all dispensary legislation. How is it?

A MOST DANGEROUS POLITICAL TRUST.

Mr. Aycock says that he is opposed to trusts, but his conduct belies his words. Yet Mr. Simmons and the whole ballot stuffing machine are at work day and night to organize and fasten upon the people of the State the most odious and dangerous political trust the State ever saw. An industrial trust may rob you of some dollars and cents by high prices, etc., but a political trust strikes at the very government. It robs you of your liberties, which is more dear than all the filthy lucre in the world, besides the only power that the citizen has with which to fight the industrial trust is his ballot. Therefore when Mr. Simmons and Aycock, by means of their political trust, robs the poor man of his ballot, his hands are tied so that anybody and everybody may rob him of his money and also of his liberty while he stands helpless. Will you vote for the head organizer and manipulator of this infamous political trust.

SWEARING TO GET OFFICE.

Mr. Aycock has realized that the people do not believe what he has been saying about the amendment not disfranchising any white man, so he has gone to swearing about it. Why, Mr. Aycock is a good Christian and as such his word ought to be as good as his bond or sworn statement. He said once that if the people would vote for Cleveland and he did not give free silver, he would leave the Democratic party. Cleveland was elected and did not give free silver. Aycock did not leave the Democratic party. In 1898, Aycock said, and he would have sworn to it, that the Democrats if they carried the election, would not submit the present amendment. But they did. What went with Aycock's word and Pou's oath? He is swearing to get people to vote for him. While he is swearing it will not disfranchise any white man, the Lumberton (Democratic) Robesonian, is saying editorially, that Mr. Aycock is mistaken; for "every boy in the State now thirteen years old has, of course, eight years until he is twenty-one years of age. That year, 1908, the amendment to the constitution, which will then be the law, will say to him unless you have learned to read and write you cannot vote."

A COMPLETE DODGE.

"Any man who is physically unable to work, or who has had a severe attack of sickness, can go before the county commissioners and be released from paying poll tax. The certificate of release will answer the same purpose as the tax receipt as far as voting is concerned. —Statesville Mascot.

The above admits that the poll tax feature will disfranchise white men. And a little further on, the Mascot says men who do not pay poll tax should not be allowed to vote (meaning by the 1st of March.) Here is a case where the Mascot admits that the amendment will disfranchise white men—and they ought to be disfranchised—while the Mascot's candidate for Governor is going around pretending to swear that "no white man" will be disfranchised under it. Pou swore that no such a thing—or it was so interpreted—as the amendment would be submitted to the people. Democratic swearing and assertions are receiving and should receive the same consideration. In campaigns they are just used to get in on, and afterwards called smart and shrewd politics.

MR. AYCOCK HAS MADE ONE VOTE.

Mr. Aycock should go into the swearing business. He has made one vote by swearing and that is more than he has done by speaking. In that, it seems, he deceived his man. Mr. Crisp, of Lenoir, N. C., told him if he would swear that "the amendment would not disfranchise any white man," he (Crisp) "would vote for it." So Mr. Aycock wrote out his affidavit, but was very careful in wording it. He did not, without "equivocation," swear that it would not disfranchise any white man. But Mr. Crisp signed it and doubtless realizes now that he bit at a baited snare. Mr. Aycock will not swear that the amendment will disfranchise negroes, and will not disfranchise "any white man" That kind of an oath would be perjury if he and other Democrats have told the truth.

Butler on Trusts.

Creston (Iowa) American.]

We publish herewith a joint resolution offered by Senator Butler in Congress that strikes at the root of the trust business, at least the great est o all trusts—money transportation and the transmission of intelligence. The passage of such a resolution would indicate that Congress had commenced to grasp the funda mental principles of self-government, but Congress will not pass it. A Congress that will pass such a measure as the currency bill which recently passed the House and will no doubt pass the Senate, is absolutely devoid of either honesty or principle. Senator Butler however, is doing a good thing by keeping such measures before the country. The people are gradually and slowly waking up and looking into these economic questions, and while they are slow to act—history records the fact that they do act, and that they cannot be fooled all the time.

See our campaign offer in another column. Send us a club.

ANOTHER ATTEMPT TO FOOL THE PEOPLE.

When that wise lawyer legislature of 1899 submitted the amendment, all other lawyers who hoped for pie, said it was constitutional and that the fifth and fourth sections must stand or fall together. The Democratic convention, in all its wisdom, endorsed the amendment as it was, and made IT the only issue. They nominated a state ticket and the candidates each endorsed the amendment as the only issue and declared it was perfect. These candidates proceeded at once and canvassed the State and taught the people that it was constitutional and that if the fifth section is declared unconstitutional the whole will fall. These candidates and the Democratic speakers and papers reported every day that the people were endorsing it, and that at least 75,000 majority of the people—white people—had endorsed it and had decided to vote for it, and that it was gaining recruits every day. Notwithstanding all this, yet when the "rump" legislature met last week it changed that perfect (?) legal document. They made several changes. They put put the 4th and 5th sections together, so that if one falls, both will be sure to fall as they claim. And for fear the court would not know how to construe it, they added the following section, instructing the Supreme Court how to render its decision·

(Section 5) That this Amendment to the Constitution is presented and adopted as one indivisible plan for the regulation of the suffrage, with the intent and purpose to so connect the different parts, and to make them so dependent upon each oth r, that the whole shall stand or fall together.

Now as regards to the Legislature instructing the court, we will say that is a usurpation of its powers, and is also a violation of the State constitution. For by reference to section 12, Article 4, of the State constitution, we find the following:

"The General Assembly shall have no power to deprive the Judiciary Department of any power or jurisdiction which rightly belongs to it as a co ordinate department of the government."

If the Legislature can do as they have said, then we can't see why the Legislature could not interpret and pass upon all its laws and do as a gentleman said they came to do on the 12th, viz: "TO ABOLISH THE SUPREME COURT"

In Bank vs. Dudley (2 Peters, 492), decision rendered in 1829. Chief Justice Marshall rendered the decision of the court in that case, in which he said:

"If any parts of an act be unconstitutional, the provisions of that part may be disregarded, while full effect will be given to such as are not repugnant to the Constitution of the United States or to the ordinance of 1787."

Judge Cooley on constitutional construction says:

"The constitutional and the unconstitutional provisions may even be contained in the same section and yet be perfectly distinct and separable, so that the first may stand though the last fail.

"The point is not whether they are contained in the same section—for the distribution into sections is purely artificial—but whether they are essential and inseparably connected in substance. If, when the unconstitutional portion is stricken out, that which remains is complete in itself and capable of being executed, wholly independent of that which was rejected, it must be sustained. The difficulty is in determining whether the good and bad parts of the statute are capable of being separated within the meaning of this ule. If a statute attempts to accomplish two or more objects, and is void as to one, it may still be in every respect complete and valid as to the other."

Pomeroy's Constitutional Construction, page 554, in which the author, in discussing this very question, says:

"It is well settled that an act may be void in part by reason of its violation of a constitutional provision, and good as to the remainder. "If any part of the act be unconstitutional," said the Supreme Court of the United States, "the provisions of that part may be disregarded, while full effect will be given to such as are not repugnant to the Constitution of the United States, or of the State, or to the ordinance of 1787.""

No court has ever yet permitted any legislative body in North Carolina or anywhere else in this country to thus instruct them as to how they should construe a statute. The court never looks at the declaration that a legislature makes, but it looks at the substance of what it does and renders its judgment accordingly. The Supreme Court of North Carolina, in the case of Robinson vs. Barfield (2 Murphy), ignored such a declaration on the part of the legislature and in the decision said that the court would allow such declarations attempting to instruct the judiciary to remain "as dead letters on the statute books." Further on in the opinion, Judge Daniels, one of the ablest judges of the State, in delivering the opinion, said:

"The court can neither nibble at the legislative power nor can the legislature stride over the judicial."

In the case of United States vs. Claflin (97 U. S. Reports) the court says:

A recital in a statute that a former statute was repealed or superseded by subsequent acts is not conclusive as to such repeal or supersedure Whether a statute was repealed is a judicial, not a legislative question.

AYCOCK HAS SMALL CROWD.

Not Over Sixty Democrats From This County Heard His Speech.

TAYLORSVILLE, N. C., June 15, 1900.
Editor Caucasian:

It had been widely advertised that Mr. Aycock, the "silver tongued orator and so called Governor," would speak here to-day. Great effort had been made to get a large crowd, but he had only sixty Democrats by actual count from this county to hear him, and had the Senatorial Convention met here to-day, doubtless it would have been a complete failure.

Hon. R. Z Linney was present, and asked Mr. Aycock for division of time; Mr. Aycock refused. The Democrats here were much disapointed, because their speaker would not divide time. We are going to carry Alexander Co. Our county convention meets July 2d, we will expect Senator Butler or Dr. Thompson to speak for us.

THE RUMP LEGISLATURE.

IN SESSION THREE DAYS, TOOK ALL PIE IN SIGHT.

Made More Mistakes—Tried to Put up Their Bars, But Failed—Coming Back to Fool the People.

The pie hunters were in session from Tuesday, twelve o'clock until Thursday night at ten o'clock. They corrected some of their mistakes, made more, garbled up all the pie in sight, and went home to see how the people will like it. The bosses would have arranged to keep them longer if they thought a quorum could be held and kept sober. They will come back July 24th to correct the mistakes made at this session, get what pie may accumulate and change their election law and amendment with the hope of fooling the people in the country. The session, from first to last, was a regular burlesque on civilization and below the dignity of a tenth-rate-old field school debating club. There were some good men, but they either feared the bosses, or realized that they were greatly in the minority. It was depicted on their faces, and in their sighs.

In another column we publish what they did. They railroaded through twenty bills and ten resolutions. Six or seven of them were correcting their mistakes of 1899, and one the laws of 1895. They passed four dispensary and prohibition laws. At least seven of the twenty bills enacted were for pie. Two or three were to take pie from some Republican. They only enacted one law in favor of public schools, and Senator Smith and others voted against it, because there were no political significance in it. In fact they said repeatedly that they did not want any local measure considered unless there was some politics that might help the great grand party. Out of the ten resolutions passed, seven of them was for pie. Bills and resolutions that was not for "the good of the order" could not receive much consideration. The first resolution which was offered in the Senate, was to correct their Journal in reference to the new or amended charter of Kinston which passed the wise session of 1899. It seems they wanted the right to issue bonds and they could not sell the bonds, because the Senate Journal was very defective.

But what first concerned them was that perfect and fair election law, and that constitutional amendment, which they have said were endorsed by 75,000 majority of the people. While they say they are now perfect, yet they decided to come back on July 24th to change them again so that the people will be called on to vote for, or against them before they will have time to consider them. Most everything begun in the House, and everything done in caucus. The changes in the election law are:

Section 1, which provides for the State election on the first Thursday in August and each four years thereafter, is amended by providing for biennial elections for such other State officers as are not named in this section.

Section 3 is amended to provide for election of judicial district solicitors, same as clerks of Superior Courts—each four years.

Section 6 is amended slightly anent making provision for compensation of the State hoard of elections.

Section 10, amended so as to allow county boards to meet at "such other times" as the chairman or any two members may direct.

Section 11 of the law passed by the session of 1899 was repealed and one substituted in which only a few changes are made, the one requiring the voter before he registers to prove his age by two electors, and the adding of two sections postponing trial of dishonest election officers and boards until it is too late for the people to prevent wholesale disfranchisement of white and black

Mr. Johnson (Populist), of Sampson, sent forward the following amendments:

1. To continue the county boards of education of three members—one Democrat, one Populist and one Republican—each to be nominated by his State chairman.

2. To require judges of election to deposit the ballot of a voter in the proper boxes.

3. To allow summary hearing of election cases before a judge of the Supreme or Superior court.

Speaking to his amendments Mr. Johnson said he had offered them in justice and fairness and for the liberty of the people of North Carolina. He thought the present election law one of the most unfair most unjust pieces of legislation ever enacted in the State. He had never heard any one try to defend its honesty or integrity. He could see in it but one purpose—to defeat the will of the people.

"I am not in favor of negro rule or social equality," he said. "I believe the white men of North Carolina ought to rule, I believe they will rule. I am aware that there are a few counties down here in the East that are threatened with negro domination, but I doubt if the ends sought will justify the means here resorted to.

"The most dangerous thing in the world is to legalize fraud, corruption and trickery—to put that which is not honest and of good report on the statute books. I had a thousand times rather teach my boy to take his Winchester and defend himself than to teach him to lie and steal and defraud. I tell you if this election law is carried out—and we have no assurance that it will not be carried out—it will deprive not only the negros of their votes, but a great many white people as well, and it was so intended.

"I am not here to defend the negro race. I believe in all candor that they ought never to have been given the right to vote. Being ignorant and just freed from bondage they were unfit to exercise the right of suffrage. I believe also that the white man has inherited the qualications that make him fit for, and capable of self-rule. Many of those who shouldered their muskets and fought in the late war for home and country—many of the best people to-day in North Carolina—can not read and write. They have ruled and they will rule under all circumstances, and I hope to see the day when the Anglo-Saxon race will be supreme over all the earth."

When Mr. Johnson concluded his remarks, Representative Justice, a white Democrat, and Isaac Smith, a black Democrat, replied in bitter terms. Justice, when squalling negro ran along like a boy declaiming a firey speech, but when he came down to discuss the amendment he was as blank for words as a new born babe. His friends tried to prompt him and give him a few ideas, but it was all in vain. He then hit Butler and Holton and stopped and glad of the chance.

Then Isaac Smith, who doubtless had been prompted, arose and spoke to the great applause of the lawyers and Democrats. He said many things he had no right to say. He said negroes helped to elect Populists to office, and hence had no right to say they should not vote and hold office. Isaac could have said the same thing about his dear white brother Democrats, but he did not. The Democrats cheered Isaac all the way through, and some went to him and congratulated him for his speech.

(Continued next week.)

SIMMONS GIVES HIMSELF THE LIE.

In 1898 the People's Party speakers and papers said "Simmons and his machine, if they carried the Legislature, would submit an amendment similar to the Louisiana amendment." Aycock and all the speakers howled "it was a lie." The editors wrote night and day, telling how they had had the Legislature, and had not done so mean thing, and would not do so this time. Ex-Democratic chairman Pou took a solemn oath that they would not do any such thing. This did not seem to satisfy the people. So in the Morning Post of September 26th, 1898, Chairman Simmons wrote an official letter, pledging that his party would do no such thing; that all reports to the contrary were lies and a slander on the great Democratic party. He stated that his party was the poor man's friend, and as such, could not do such a thing, and that to attempt it, would be an insult to every poor white man, and ought to be. He gave the white men then to believe that negro rule could be prevented by taking the advantage of the decision of the Supreme Court. In his letter he said:

"These leaders and their claquers know, as every intelligent man in the State knows, that the Democratic plan to protect the white men of the East from the horrible negro rule under which that fair section of the State now suffers and languishes is to take advantage of the recent decision of the Supreme Court to the effect that one section or county may have one system of county government and another section or county may have an entirely different system of county government; and while according to the white counties the right to elect all their local officers, to restore the old system of Democratic county government in the counties having negro majorities thus lifting the ruthless heel of the negro from off the neck of the white men who live in the negro ridden counties of the East."

So you see Mr. Simmons did not know what he was talking about, or he told what he knew was untrue. Why, did not his wise party, which wanted to get rid of negro rule in the negro counties, give them a government different from the white counties in the West? Why does he want the negro to vote in them, and doesn't want the poor white men in the West to vote? He has not, and can not answer, and that is why he ran from a joint discussion, and thereby demonstrated the fact of his political cowardice.

SENATOR BUTLER AND LINNEY AT MORGANTON.

In Spite of Heavy Rains They Have a Large and Enthusiastic Audience.

Special to the Caucasian.

MORGANTON, N. C., June 16th, 1900

The day dawned here with a heavy and continued down pour of rain. It had rained all night and it continued to pour until noon. Senator Butler was billed to speak at 12 o'clock. It did not look possible for a hundred people to reach Morganton to hear him. But in spite of the torrents of rain, when the hour for the speaking arrived, every seat in the Court House was filled. The aisles and bar were packed with standing listeners. It is useless for us to undertake to give even a synopsis of the Senator's speech, showing conclusively that the grandfather clause of the proposed amendment is unconstitutional, and that the courts will knock it out, leaving the remainder to stand, thus disfranchising fifty or sixty thousand illiterate white men in North Carolina. He read from Supreme Court decisions, showing that the action of the adjourned session of the Legislature, in putting section 4 and 5 in one section, was futile and absurd. He showed conclusively by these decisions that the Court will knock out one section of a law that is unconstitutional, and leave the other half of the same section standing. He further showed that the attempt of the Legislature to instruct the Court that they must declare the amendment constitutional if VOTED, was also foolish and absurd. He read from Supreme Court decisions to prove that the Court not only will pay no attention to such legislative instructions, but will resent it.

He next proceeded to show that if the amendment were constitutional, that it was dangerous, and would certainly disfranchise every white boy in the State who is twelve years old, and every one yet to be born, who does not get an education by the time he is twenty-one years old. He further showed that if the amendment was adopted, it would be the death knell to the public school system in North Carolina.

It is impossible for us to attempt to give a further report of the speech from memory and do the speech justice. If every voter in North Carolina could hear that speech, and at the same time hear Mr. Butler challenge Mr. Aycock and Mr. Simmons, and every other Democratic speaker in the State, to meet him in joint debate, and attempt to answer his argument, they would be convinced beyond the shadow of a doubt.

Congressman Linney was present, and made a ringing speech for half an hour.

The amendment is losing ground in this county every day, and we will certainly carry the election in August as sure as the day comes.

CRITICAL PERIODS

In Woman's Life Are Made Dangerous by Pelvic Catarrh.

Mrs. Mathilde Richter.

Mrs. Mathilde Richter, Doniphan Neb., says:

"I suffered from catarrh for many years, but since I have been taking Peru-na I feel strong and well. I would advise all people to try Pe-ru-na. As I used Pe-ru-na and Man-a-lin while I was passing through the change of life, I am positively convinced your beneficial remedies have relieved me from all my ills."

Pe-ru-na has raised more women from beds of sickness and set them to work again than any other remedy. Pelvic catarrh is the bane of womankind. Peru-na is the bane of catarrh in all forms and stages. Mrs. Col. Hamilton, Columbus, O., says: "I recommend Pe-ru-na to women, believing it to be especially beneficial to them."

Send for a free book written by Dr Hartman, entitled "Health and Beauty. Address Dr. Hartman, Columbus, O.

Your best friend can give you no better advice than this: "For impure blood, bad stomach and weak nerves take Hood's Sarsaparilla.

All liver ills are cured by Hood's Pills.

HOW'S THIS?

We offer one hundred dollar's reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, Ohio.

We, the undersigned, have known F J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by the firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

WALDING KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surface of the system. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

"A MONSTROUS ABSURDITY."

Many Good Democrats Opposed to the "Grand-son of His Grand-father" Constitutional Amendment Clause.

The correspondent of the Charlotte Observer, writing to that paper from Fayetteville, under date of March 4th, says:

The Observer correctly gauges public sentiment in throwing out a word of warning against taking for granted the carrying at the ballot box of the suffrage constitutional amendment. It will require hard work from the rank and file and leaders of the party. There is certainly no cloud on the title of the Cape Fear Democracy to orthodoxy, but the writer is surprised at the number of leading Democrats whom he meets opposed to the amendment. The clause about the "grand son of his grandfather" is especially decried as a monstrous absurdity.

The suffrage amendment referred to above, which was adopted by the last Legislature, is as follows:

THE SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT.

Section 1. That Article VI of the Constitution of North Carolina be, and the same is hereby abrogated, and in lieu thereof shall be substituted the following Article of Said Constitution:

ARTICLE VI.

Suffrage and Eligibility to Office—Qualifications of an Elector.

[Section 1.] Every male person born in the United States, and every male person who has been naturalized, 21 years of age and possessing the qualifications set out in this Article shall be entitled to vote at any election by the people in the State, except as herein otherwise provided.

[Sec. 2.] He shall have resided in the State of North Carolina for two years, in the county six months and in the precinct, ward or other election district, in which he offers to vote four months next preceding the election: Provided, That removal from one precinct, ward or other election district to another in the same county, shall not operate to deprive any person of the right to vote in a precinct, ward or other election district from which he has removed until four months after such removal. No person who has been convicted or who has confessed his guilt in open court upon indictment, of any crime, the punishment of which now is, or may thereafter be, imprisonment in the State prison, shall be permitted to vote unless the said person shall be first restored to citizenship in the manner prescribed by law.

[Sec. 3.] Every person offering to vote shall be at the time a legally registered voter as herein prescribed and in the manner hereinafter provided by law, and the General Assembly of North Carolina shall enact general registration laws to carry into effect the provisions of this Article.

[Sec.] 4. Every person presenting himself for registration shall be able to read and write any section of the Constitution in the English language; and, before he shall be entitled to vote, he shall have paid, on or before the first day of March of the year in which he proposes to vote, his poll tax, as prescribed by law, for the previous year. Poll taxes shall be a lien only on assessed property, and no process shall issue to enforce the collection of the same except against assessed property.

[Sec. 5.] No male person, who was on January 1, 1867, or at any time prior thereto, entitled to vote under the laws of any State in the United States wherein he then resided, and no lineal descendant of any such person shall be denied the right to register and vote at any election in this State by reason of his failure to possess the educational qualifications prescribed in section 4 of this Article. Provided, He shall have registered in accordance with the terms of this section prior to Dec. 1, 1908.

The General Assembly shall provide for a permanent record of all persons who register under this section on or before November 1, 1908, and all such persons shall be entitled to register and vote at all elections by the people in this State, unless disqualified under section 2 of this Article: Provided such persons shall have paid their poll tax as required by law.

[Sec. 6.] All elections by the people shall be by ballot, and all elections by the General Assembly shall be viva voce.

[Sec. 7.] Every voter in North Carolina, except as in this Art. disqualified, shall be eligible to office, but before entering upon the duties of the office he shall take and subscribe the following oath: "I, ..., do solemnly swear or affirm, that I will support and maintain the constitution and laws of the U. S. and the constitution and laws of North Carolina, not inconsistent therewith, and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of my office as ..... So help me God."

[Sec. 8.] The following classes of persons shall be disqualified for office: First, all persons who shall deny the being of Almighty God. Second, all persons who shall have been convicted or confessed their guilt on indictment pending, and whether sentenced or not; or under judgment suspended, of any treason or felony, or any other crime for which the punishment may be imprisonment in the penitentiary, since becoming citizens of the United States, or of corruption and malpractice in office unless such person shall be restored to the rights of citizenship in a manner prescribed by law.

Section 2. That all of the provisions of the Constitution relating to suffrage, registration and elections as contained in this act, amending the Constitution, shall go into effect on the first day of July, 1902, if a majority of the qualified voters of the State so declare at the next general election.

Sec 3 This amendment shall be submitted at the next general election to the qualified voters of the State in the same manner and under the same rules and regulations as is provided in the law regulating general elections in this State, and in force May 1st, 1899 and at said election those persons desiring to vote for such amendment shall cast a written or printed ballot with the words "For Suffrage Amendment" thereon; and those with a contrary opinion shall cast a written or printed ballot with the words "Against Suffrage Amendment" thereon

Sec. 4. The said election shall be held, and the votes returned, compared, counted and canvassed, and the result announced, under the same rules and regulations as are in force for returning, comparing, counting and canvassing the votes for members of the General Assembly, May 1st, 1899, and if a majority of the votes cast are in favor of the said amendment, it shall be the duty of the Governor of the State to certify said amendment, under the seal of the State, to the Secretary of State, who shall enroll the said amendment so certified among the permanent records of his office.

Sec. 5. This act shall be in force from and after its ratification

An Outrage Upon the Good Name of the State.

Asheville Gazette.

A friend at Raleigh writes the Gazette: "The Populists here and all over the State are very indignant at the treatment their candidate for Attorney General received at Shelby last Saturday."

The outrage was committed not only upon Mr Seawell, an educated christian gentleman, but upon the good name of the State. It is sufficient to call a blush of shame to the face of every North Carolinian. We have looked for some Democratic paper to denounce it, but not one, so far as we have been able to learn, has done so, or spoken one word of criticism of it,

THE JOYS OF VIGOROUS MANHOOD

Astounding Success of Hathaway in Restoring the Shattered Nerves of Men to Their Original Healthy Condition—

His Treatments for Other Weakness of Men.

Dr Hathaway's treatment for that terrible condition of mental and bodily weakness, brought about by youthful ignorance and folly, or by excesses in later life, is unlike all others. It is not as most others are, simply a stimulant which acts for a few days and then leaves the poor, deluded patient in worse condition than before. Dr. Hathaway's treatment cures; it acts on every weakened portion of the body. It builds up nerve, tissue and muscular strength, and revitalizes the whole body. The hitherto miserable victim becomes fitted for a husband and a father

J. NEWTON HATHAWAY, M. D.

This is what Dr. Hathaway's treatment does, and it does it invariably in every case, never mind how serious the condition of the patient.

Dr. Hathaway also treats, with the same guarantee of success, Varicocele without operation, Stricture (by a painless home treatment) Specific Blood Poisoning and other chronic diseases of men, including all Urinary and Sexual disorders.

Absolutely private and confidential consultation without any cost can be had in Dr. Hathaway's office. If you live out of town, or cannot for any reason visit the office, he will send you free his latest book and self examination blanks.

J. NEWTON HATHAWAY, M. D.
Dr. Hathaway & Co,
22 1 2 D. South Broad St., Atlanta, Ga

THE CAUCASIAN.
Raleigh N. C., June 21, 1900

JUSTICE RECEIVES JUSTICE.

A Joint Discussion In Rutherford County.

Special to Caucasian.

LOGAN'S STORE, N. C., June 15, 1900.

We have, in Mt. Vernon precint, a fine anti-Amendment Club. The Club invited Mr. L. Purgason to make a speech on last Saturday at 4 o'clock, p. m. The Democrats heard Mr. Purgason was going to speak. They ran to town to get lawyer B. A. Justice to meet him. Mr. Justice came. The Club granted the speakers an hour each. Mr. Justice led off with the usual negro "ghost stories." He claimed the proposed amendment to be constitutional, but had a great many "ifs and ands" connected with it. He boasted of his father being a great lawyer and wound up by appealing to the crowd to save his "hands from shedding blood." He admitted that Democrats "committed fraud in elections."

Mr. Purgason followed with an hour's speech. He showed up the Democrats false promises in 1898. Said that nobody who had good sense would claim that disfranchising part of the negroes would prevent negroes from commiting crime; that the statistics of crime committed by negroes in States where the suffrage was restricted, was greater than in proportion than in North Carolina that the Simmons amendment was a disfranchisement scheme for white, illiterate voters as well as blacks. He proved to the satisfaction of the crowd that the grandfather clause is unconstitutional, and that it would be declared void by the court, and the remainder left in full force. He quoted many able constitutional lawyers and other good authority to sustain his contention. Mr. Justice went away feeling a less man than when he came. He received a complete knockout according to the verdict of the crowd. The Democrats left with their heads hung and not a word of praise for their man. After the speaking several good men walked up and joined the club.

F. M. F.

WILSON COUNTY

Opposes The Amendment — Democratic Rally a Farce—Connor and Others Speak.

For the Caucasian.

I attended the opening of the Democratic campaign at Elm City, Wilson county, on June 2nd, and heard the speech of C. W. Gold, editor of the Wilson Times, S. G. Mewborne and the Hon. Judge Connor. Well, I had been led to believe that every white Democrat, half of the white Republicans and two-thirds of the Populists were in favor of the amendment to the constitution. But even the learned Judge failed utterly to create the least enthusiasm among even the little town dudes, who generally go around and cheer for Democratic speakers. There was not a single hand slap or a single cheer for any of the speakers. The Judge did manage to get the crowd to smile a little twice by telling a few of Vance's jokes. You could hear, not from Populists or Republicans, but Democrats on the outskirts of the crowd, express themselves as "thoroughly disgusted with the Judge and the Democratic party."

There were several in the crowd who heard the Judge speak in the last campaign and promise the people to vote against any disfranchising scheme. But now he is advocating a scheme that will disfranchise all white boys now under thirteen years of age, unless they learn to read and write the constitution. The Judge says it is an insult to any white man to tell him that his boy will not learn to read and write in eight years. It may be, for the Judge says so; and the Judge says he never told a lie. It is mighty nice to tell a man that it is an insult to say his boy will not learn to read and write, but we all know that there are hundreds of families in North Carolina that cannot spare their boys from work unless hunger stare them in the face and many parents that are exceedingly careless of the education of their children. And all of those will be placed below the educated negro dude that talks big and makes political capital for the Judge and his party. Infact, it is the first attempt in my recollection when any party ever proposed to place an educated negro above an uneducated white man. Will the people vote for it, or will they submit to it if it is put upon them by force and fraud, as the red shirt gang are going to attempt to do. We shall see.

J. D. M.

SENATORIAL CONVENTION.

Of the 7th District at Nashville on June 30th.

ELM CITY, N. C., June 12th, 1900.

The People's Party Senatorial Convention for the 7th Senatorial District is hereby called to meet in Nashville, Nash county, N. C., on June the 30th, at eleven o'clock a. m., for the purpose of nominating two candidates for the State Senate, and transacting such other business as may come up for consideration. Prominent speakers will be present to discuss the issues of the day. All people that are in favor of liberty, free speech, and honest dealings between our fellow men are cordially invited to be present. Anarchists and those who believe in carrying elections with shot guns, force, and fraud, and those that carry rotten eggs as an emblem of their party, are requested to stay at home.

JNO D. MEARS,
Chm'n P. P. Ex. Com. 7th Senatorial District

AGENTS, Booker T. Washington has written the story of his life and work. He gives his views on the Negro Problem and all his best speeches. White and colored people are giving advanced orders. A bonanza for agents. Both white and colored agents make money with this book. Write today.

J. L. NICHOLS & CO.,
Atlanta, Ga.

Royal
BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure

Makes light, flaky, delicious hot biscuits, rolls, muffins and crusts. Makes hot bread wholesome. These are qualities peculiar to it alone.

I have found the Royal Baking Powder superior to all others.—C. GORJU, late *Chef*, Delmonico's.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 100 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.

What Mr. Douglass Said.

THE CAUCASIAN of a recent issue, in reporting the speech of Mr. Douglass at Clinton used the following language:

"Mr W C Douglass of Raleigh spoke here last Monday night to a fairly good crowd, composed mostly of women and children. His speech was, by all odds, the most bitter and bloodthirsty we ever heard. Among many other bitter and blood-thirsty utterances he made the following: "I hope the Populists who vote against the constitutional amendment will see and smell blood fresh and hot." We have heard of Mr. Douglass as a Christian gentleman. We do not wish to question his piety, but his speech impressed us as being the most wonderful production we ever knew to come from the lips of a man who loves his fellow man and carries the fear of God in his heart."

Upon the above report being shown to Mr. Douglass and his political friends here, and realizing that his abusive and threatening language toward a large element of the best and most respectable citizens of Clinton and Sampson county, would do him and the Democratic party great harm in this county, he then modified his statement and had the same published in last week's Democrat, which statement was supported by some of his personal and political friends in the town.

His modified statement is as follows: "I am tired of red shirts and shot guns. Eliminate the ignorant negro vote, and you will abolish the red-shirt and shot gun. If any man, be he Democrat, Republican or Populist, attempts to force negro rule on the white people of North Carolina and bloodshed is the result, he who thus stirs up the strife, is the one who should see it red, and smell it fresh; for the white man has solemnly resolved to rule his own country, for which his ancestors fought."

We, the undersigned citizens of Clinton do hereby certify that we heard that portion of Mr. Douglass' speech above referred to, and are prepared to say that the report as given in THE CAUCASIAN, if not in his exact words, is substantially true; and that the report published in last week's Democrat referred to above, is not true, and does not convey either the language or the idea used by the speaker. The modified statement above given by him and his friends is not repulsive or objectionable to us, and would not be to any properl constituted white man; on the contrary, we heartily endorse its every word, as will all good Populists in the State; and such language, if he had used it, would not have caused any censure, or the revulsion of feelings among the good people of our county; but the language he did use was abusive and threatening, and calculated to excite the passions of the base and irresponsible element of our people to violence and crime. And whenever language is used by a public speaker, regardless of his political persuasion, which is productive of violence and crime among our quiet and law-abiding people, we unhesitatingly protest and enter our solemn condemnation.

Respectfully,

GEO. E. BUTLER,
W. F. SESSOMS,
B. F. POWELL,
J. C. PETERSON,
C. E. MCCULLEN,
G. M. COOPER,
JNO. E. FOWLER,
A. W. AMAN,
O. P. MCARTHUR.

AT WAYNESVILLE.

Troubles of the "Court House Ring."

WAYNESVILLE, June 7.—The Hon. E. Spencer Blackburn is spending a few days in the city. He says he addressed a tremendous crowd at Bakersville last Monday; not more than half the people could find room in the court house. He says the worst drawback he finds in this campaign is failure in finding buildings large enough to accommodate the vast throngs which gather to hear the amendment discussed.

The court house ring are saying very little in regard to the insurgents just now. The trouble with the ring is it finds itself hedged in from before and from behind—"fightings within and foes without," so to speak, and is therefore not "talking for publication.' But of one thing the regulars are now fully aware, and that is that the insurgents are in earnest. They also have learned that the bolters are effecting good organization. Mr. James Jarrett of Fines Creek, chairman of the insurgents, is honest, earnest upright and an untiring worker, and he is fighting the ring with his whole soul.

COUNTY CONVENTION AND PUBLIC SPEAKING.

The Burke County Populist Convention to Meet on Friday, July 6th—Dr. Thompson to Speak.

The Convention of the People's Party of Burke county is hereby called to meet in Morganton on Friday, July the 6th at 12 o'clock, for the purpose of nominating Legislative and county offices and a county committee, and transacting such other business as may come before it.

The Chairman of each precinct is hereby authorized to hold precinct meetings on Saturday the 23rd of June or on Saturday 30th of June, for the purpose of electing a precinct committee and delegates to the County Convention.

Hon. Cyrus Thompson, the People's Party candidate for Governor will be present and address the Convention.

S. C. KERLEY.
Chm'n P. P. Ex. Com. for Burke Co

Wake County People's Party Convention.

Will meet in the Academy of Music July 7th, 1900, at 11 o'clock a. m., sharp to nominate a Senator and three Representatives to the General Assembly and a full set of county officers. Senator Butler will deliver an address during the day, and all persons are invited to hear this interesting speaker.

PRIMARIES.

The primaries of the respective voting precincts are requested to meet at 3 o'clock p. m., Saturday June 30th and select delegates to the County Convention.

A full and complete representation is desired.

H. E. KING,
Chm'n P. P. Ex. Com., Wake county.

Columbia Coaster Brake.

By use of the Columbia Coaster Brake the pleasure and exhilaration of a bicycle ride are very largely increased. An hour's practice will bring to any rider, man or woman, a realization of its merits as a labor-saving device. It saves fully one-third of the pedaling necessary in ordinary riding. The exertion of back-pedaling is entirely done away with. The danger of coasting steep hills is reduced to the minimum. No matter what the grade, a slight backward motion of the pedal from any position presses the brake spoon upon the tire with a force easily graduated and controlled, according to the desire of the rider to check the speed of the bicycle or bring it to a full stop.

YOUNG MEN WANTED, with fair education and good character, to learn Telegraphy, Railroad Accounting and Typewriting. This is endorsed by all leading railway companies as the only perfect and reliable institution of its kind. All our graduates are assisted to positions. Ladies also admitted. Write for free catalogue. (Fall term opens August 15th.)

Globe Telegraph College,
Lexington, Ky.

june 14-7t

MILLIONS GIVEN AWAY.

It is certainly gratifying to the public to know of one concern in the land who are not afraid to be generous to the needy and suffering. The proprietors of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, coughs and colds, have given away over ten million trial bottles of this great medicine; and have the satisfaction of knowing it has absolutely cured thousands of hopeless cases. Asthma, Bronchitis, Hoarseness and all diseases of the throat, chest and lungs are surely cured by it. Call on all druggists and get a free trial bottle. Regular size 50c. and $1. Every bottle guaranteed or price refunded.

FOR SALE, ON EASY TERMS.

One Watertown Engine and Boiler, mounted on Trucks and one No. 3 Farquhar Separator, mounted all in first class order.

THE FARMERS' MILLING CO.,
Goldsboro, N. C.

Ten Copies For One Dollar

For ONE DOLLAR we will send a Club of Ten Subscribers until the election in August. Now is the time to act. Populists are requested to go to work and send in clubs at once.

CAUCASIAN PUBLISHING CO.

People's Party Speaking.

APPOINTMENTS OF HON MARION BUTLER.

Hon. Marion Butler will address the people on the questions of the day at the following places on the dates named.

Wentworth, Rockingham county, on Saturday, June 23rd.

Dallas, Gaston county, on Saturday, June 30th.

Taylorsville, Alexander county, on Monday, July 2d.

Lenoir, Caldwell county, on Tuesday, July 3d.

Statesville, Iredell county, on Wednesday, July 4th.

Salisbury, Rowan county, on Thursday, July 5th.

Raleigh, Wake county, on Saturday, July 7th

APPOINTMENTS OF HON. H. F. SEAWELL.

Hon. H F Seawell, People's Party nominee for Attorney General, will address the people on the questions of the day at the following places on the dates named:

Dunn, Harnett county, on Wednesday, June 27th.

Pine Level, Johnston county, Thursday, June 28th.

Kinston, Lenoir county, on Friday, June 29th.

Trenton, Jones county, on Saturday, June 30th.

Jacksonville, Onslow county, on Monday, July 2d.

Elizabethtown, Bladen county, on Wednesday, July 4th.

Lumberton, Robeson county, Thursday, July 5th.

Laurinburg, Scotland county, on Friday, July 6th.

Wadesboro, Anson county, on Saturday, July 7th.

Monroe, Union county, on Monday, July 9th.

Gastonia, Gaston county, on Tuesday July 10th.

Huntersville, Mecklenburg county, on Wednesday, July 11th.

China Grove, Rowan county, Thursday, July 12th.

Albemarle, Stanly county, on Friday, July 13th

Troy, Montgomery county, on Saturday, July 14th.

APPOINTMENTS OF HON. BAYLUS CADE.

Hon. Baylus Cade will address the people on the questions of the day at the following places on the dates named:

Hillsboro, Orange county, on Saturday, June 23

Graham, Alamance county, Wednesday July 4th.

APPOINTMENTS OF HON. CYRUS THOMPSON.

Hon. Cyrus Thompson, People's Party nominee for Governor, will address the people on the questions of the day at the following places on the dates named:

Concord, Cabarrus county, on Wednesday, July 4th.

Lexington, Davidson county, Thursday, July 5th.

Morganton, Burke county, on Friday, July 6th.

Newton, Catawba county, on Saturday, July, 7th.

Lincolnton, Lincoln county, on Monday, July 9th.

Shelby, Cleveland county, on Tuesday, July 10th.

Rutherfordton, Rutherford county, on Wednesday, July, 11th.

APPOINTMENTS OF HONS. J M MEWBORNE AND Z. T. GARRETT.

Hon. J M Mewboorne and Hon. Z T Garrett will address the people on the questions of the day at the following places on the dates named:

Kenansville, Duplin county, Thursday, June 28th.

Pikeville, Wayne county, on Friday, June 29th.

Wilson, Wilson county, on Saturday, June 30th.

APPOINTMENTS OF HON. J. B. SCHULKEN.

Hon. J B Schulken, People's Party nominee for Secretary of State, will address the people on the questions of the day at the following places on the dates named:

Sanford, Moore county, on Saturday, June 30th.

Louisburg, Franklin county, on Monday, July 2d.

Nashville, Nash county, on Wednesday, July 4th.

Parmele, Martin county, on Thursday July 5th.

Plymouth, Washington county, Friday, July 6th.

Edenton, Chowan county, on Saturday, July 7th.

Winton, Hertford county, Monday July 9th.

Aulander, Bertie county, on Tuesday, July 10th.

Gatesville, Gates county, on Wednesday, July 11th

Hertford, Perquimans county, Thursday, July 12th.

Columbia, Tyrrell county, on Saturday, July 14th,

APPOINTMENTS OF HON. J. M MEWBOORNE.

Hon. J M Mewboorne, People's Party nominee for Commissioner of Agriculture, will address the people on the questions of the day at the following places on the dates named:

Jackson, Northampton county, Monday, July 2d.

Williamston, Martin county, on Wednesday, July 4th.

Plymouth, Washington county, on Thursday July 5th.

Bethel, Pitt county, Friday, July 6th.

Swan Quarter, Hyde county, on Saturday, July 7th

Englehard, Hyde county, on Monday, July 9th.

Fairfield, Hyde county, on Tuesday, July 10th.

Sladesville, Hyde county, on Wednesday, July 11th.

Pantego, Beaufort county, on Thursday, July 12th.

Aurora, Beaufort county, on Friday, July 13th.

Bayboro, Pamlico county, on Saturday, July, 14th.

Hookerton, Greene county, on Tuesday, July 17th.

Fieldsboro, Greene county, on Wednesday, July 18th.

Bull Head, Greene county, on Thursday, July 19th

Public Speaking.

Hon. S. B. Adams, Republican candidate for Governor, and Hon. Z. V. Walser, Attorney General of North Carolina, will speak at

Hillsboro, Saturday, June 23rd.

Cherry Grove, Caswell county, Monday, June 25th.

Wentworth, Tuesday, June 26th.

Danbury, Wednesday, June 27th.

Mt. Airy (at night,) Thursday, June 28th.

Dobson, Friday, June 29th.

Kernersville, Saturday, June 30.

They will discuss the proposed amendments to our constitution and the issues of the campaign. Let everybody attend

A. E. HOLTON, Chm.
Rep. State Ex. Com.
W. S. HYAMS, Sec.

Write Quick For FREE Scholarship
POSITIONS GUARANTEED,
Under $3,000 Cash Deposit.
Railroad Fare Paid.
Open all year in Both Sexes. Very Cheap Board.
Georgia-Alabama Business College,
Macon, Georgia.

Skin Diseases

When the excretory organs fail to carry off the waste material from the system, there is an abnormal accumulation of effete matter which poisons and clogs the blood, and it becomes sour and acid. This poison is carried through the general circulation to all parts of the body, and upon reaching the skin surface there is a redness and eruption, and by certain peculiarities we recognize Eczema, Tetter, Acne, Salt Rheum, Psoriasis, Erysipelas and many other skin troubles, more or less severe. While the skin is the seat of irritation, the real disease is in the blood. Medicated lotions and powders may allay the itching and burning, but never cure, no matter how long and faithfully continued, and the condition is often aggravated and skin permanently injured by their use.

The disease is more than skin deep; the entire circulation is poisoned.

The many preparations of arsenic, mercury, potash, etc., not only do not cure skin diseases, but soon ruin the digestion and break down the constitution.

S. S. S., nature's own remedy, made of roots, herbs and barks, of great purifying and tonical properties, quickly and effectually cures blood and skin troubles, because it goes direct to the root of the disease and stimulates and restores normal, healthy action to the different organs, cleanses and enriches the blood, and thus relieves the system of all poisonous secretions. S. S. S. cures permanently because it leaves none of the original poison to referment in the blood and cause a fresh attack.

SSS

Healthy blood is necessary to preserve that clear, smooth skin and beautiful complexion so much desired by all. S. S. S. can be relied upon with certainty to keep the blood in perfect order. It has been curing blood and skin diseases for half a century; no other medicine can show such a record.

S. S. S. contains no poisonous minerals—is purely vegetable and harmless.

Our medical department is in charge of physicians of large experience in treating blood and skin diseases, who will take pleasure in aiding by their advice and direction all who desire it. Write fully and freely about your case; your letters are held in strictest confidence. We make no charge whatever for this service. Our book on Blood and Skin Diseases will be sent free upon application.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC COMPANY, ATLANTA, GA.

Selected Paragraphs.

"Is it a crime for a man to be born black?"

"Do you know that 'if ye have respect to persons ye commit sin?'"

"Do you know that it is our duty to treat the African race better than we expect our people to be treated by the heathen nations?"

Do you know that these Democrats were made rich by the labor of the men they now propose to humiliate and they now share the profits of their labor?"

"Do you know if you rob a man of his ballot because he is too poor to pay his poll tax, you violate the divine command, 'Rob not the poor because he is poor.'"

"Is the old cornfield negro responsible for not being able to read and write? Or did the Democratic party make it a crime until 1866 to teach them their letters? If they did is it right for them to take advantage of their own wrong?"

"It is disgusting to hear Charles B. Aycock appealing to the religious sentiment of the people of Western North Carolina while defending bloody shirt mobs and Gatling guns in the east."

Administrator's Notice.

Having qualified as the Administrator of Virginia C. Ayer deceased late of Wake county, I hereby request all persons indebted to the estate to come in and settle their indebtedness. And all persons having claims against her estate will present the same to me on or before the 21st day of June, 1901, or this notice may be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

H. W. AYER,
Administrator.
PEELE & MAYNARD, Attorneys.

HICKS'
CAPUDINE
Headache
Cure . .
LEAVES NO BAD EFFECT WHATEVER
15, 25 and 50c. at Druggists.

A Proclamation by the Governor.

$400.00 Reward.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, official information has been received at THIS DEPARTMENT that some person to the Executive unknown, on the night of May 26th, 1900, did rob the office of the Treasurer of Madison county, in the State of North Carolina; and whereas, it appears that the said person has fled the State, or so conceals himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Daniel L. Russell, Governor of the State of North Carolina, by virtue of authority in me vested by law, do issue this my PROCLAMATION, offering a reward of four hundred dollars for the apprehension and delivery of the said person to the Sheriff of Madison county at the court house in Nashville, and I do enjoin all officers of the State and all good citizens to assist in bringing said criminal to justice.

Done at our city of Raleigh, the 29th day of May in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred, and in the one hundred and twenty fourth year of our American Independence.

DANIEL L. RUSSELL,
By the Governor:
BAYLUS CADE,
Private Secretary.

NOTICE TO CLAIMANTS.

Notice is hereby given that I seized on the 31st March, 1900, from D. J. McLeod, Eagle Springs, N. C., one barrel corn whiskey 43 5 gallons, for violation of the Internal Revenue laws.

And that on the 18th day of April, 1900, I seized from W. P. Ingram, Dudo, N. C., the following described property for violation of the Internal Revenue laws:

One copper still, one still cap, one still worm, two mash and four fermenting tubs, seven barrels corn whiskey, 292.3 gallons.

Any person having any claim in said property, is hereby notified to come forward within 30 days from this date and show cause why it should not be forfeited to the United States Government.

E. C. DUNCAN,
Collector 4th District, Raleigh, N. C.
June 1st, 1900.
By W. A. MCDONALD, Deputy Collector, Rockingham, N. C.

ALWAYS KEEP ON HAND
Pain-Killer
There is no kind of pain or ache, internal or external, that Pain-Killer will not relieve.
LOOK OUT FOR IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES. THE GENUINE BOTTLE BEARS THE NAME.
PERRY DAVIS & SON.

FOR MALARIA, CHILLS AND FEVER

The Best Prescription Is Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic.

The Formula Is Plainly Printed on Every Bottle, So That the People May Know Just What They Are Taking.

Imitators do not advertise their formula knowing that you would not buy their medicine if you knew what it contained. Grove's contains Iron and Quinine put up in correct proportions and is in a Tasteless form. The Iron acts as a tonic while the Quinine drives the malaria out of the system. Any reliable druggist will tell you that Grove's is the Original and that all other so-called "Tasteless" chill tonics are imitations. An analysis of other chill tonics shows that Grove's is superior to all others in every respect. You are not experimenting when you take Grove's—its superiority and excellence having long been established. Grove's is the only Chill Cure sold throughout the entire malarial sections of the United States. No Cure, No Pay. Price, 50c

LITTLETON FEMALE COLLEGE.

A very prosperous school with modern buildings, splendidly located in a remarkably healthful section in Warren county on S. A. L. Road between Raleigh and Weldon N. C.

Panacea water kept in building at all times for free use of inmates.

Fifteen officers and teachers. Terms very low. For catalogue address Rev. J. M. RHODES, A. M., PRESIDENT, Littleton, N. C

NOTICE TO CLAIMANTS.

Notice is hereby given that I seized on the 8th day of June, 1900, near Star, N. C., one pair of bay horses, one wagon, one set of double wagon harness, one quilt and one axe for violation of Sec. 33 34 R. S. of the U. S.

Any person having any claim on said property is hereby notified to come forward within thirty days from this date and show cause why it should not be forfeited to the United States.

E. C. DUNCAN,
Col. 4th Dis. N. C.
By W. A. MCDONALD,
Deputy Collector.
June 9th, 1900.

Hot Campaign
—DURING—
HOT WEATHER

will be more agreeable in one of those cool SERGE SUITS at

WHITING BROS.'

This firm makes a specialty of Hot Weather Wearables and sells them cheap.

Soft bosom shirts 49c, 75c and $1.

Straw Hats 10c to $1. Boys' suits $1, $1.25, $1.50 and $2.00.

Underwear 50c a suit. Shoes 50c, 75c, $1, $1.25 and $1.50.

THE YARBOROUGH HOUSE.
RALEIGH, N. C.

Is headquarters for Everybody.

Rates $2.00 and $2.50 per day.

Elegant Rooms With Baths,
50 CENTS PER DAY EXTRA.

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FREE COACH AT ALL TRAINS.

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Catalogues and Prices sent on Application.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY
VESTIBULED LIMITED TRAINS.
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TO ALL POINTS
NORTH, SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST

IN EFFECT NOVEMBER 5TH, 1899.

SOUTHBOUND.

	No. 402.	No. 41.
Lv New York, Penn. R. R.	*11 00am	*8 00pm
Lv Washington, P. R. R.	8 00am	4 30pm
Lv Richmond, A. C. L.	9 00am	6 00pm
Lv Portsmouth, S. A. L.	*2 45pm	*6 30pm
Ar Weldon	11 10pm	11 45pm
Ar Henderson	12 50pm	1 30pm
Ar Raleigh	3 00pm	3 00pm
Ar Southern Pines	4 27pm	4 30pm
Ar Hamlet	5 14pm	7 00pm
Lv Wilmington, S. A. L.		*3 00pm
Ar Monroe, S. A. L.	*6 35pm	*6 10pm
Ar Charlotte, S. A. L.	*8 00pm	*10 00pm
Ar Chester, S. A. L.	*8 15pm	*10 55pm
Ar Greenwood	10 45pm	1 15pm
Ar Athens	1 04pm	3 45pm
Ar Atlanta	5 50pm	6 15pm

NORTHBOUND.

	No. 401.	No. 38.
Lv Atlanta, S. A. L.	*1 00pm	*8 40pm
Ar Athens	3 00pm	11 00pm
Ar Greenwood	5 40pm	1 46pm
Ar Chester	7 55pm	4 00pm
Ar Monroe	9 30pm	5 45pm
Lv Charlotte, S. A. L.	*8 30pm	*6 00pm
Ar Hamlet, S. A. L.	*11 10pm	*7 45am
Ar Wilmington, S. A. L.		*12 05pm
Ar So. Pines, S. A. L.	*12 09am	*9 00am
Ar Raleigh	2 05am	11 15am
Ar Henderson	3 35am	12 45pm
Ar Weldon	4 55am	2 50pm
Ar Portsmouth	7 25am	5 30pm
Ar Richmond, A. C. L.	*8 15am	*7 00pm
Ar Washington, P. R. R.	12 21pm	11 00pm
Ar New York	3 30pm	6 33am

*Daily. †Daily Ex. Sunday.

Nos. 402 and 402.—"The Atlanta Special." Solid Vestibuled Train of Pullman Sleepers and Coaches between Washington and Atlanta, also Pullman Sleepers between Portsmouth and Charlotte, N. C.

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Both trains make immediate connection at Atlanta for Montgomery, Mobile, New Orleans, Texas, California, Mexico, Chattanooga, Nashville, Memphis, Macon and Florida.

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Z. P. Smith, C. T. A.
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WANTED,

Reliable man for Manager of Branch Office I wish to open in this vicinity. Good opening for an energetic, sober man. Kindly mention this paper when writing.

A. T. MORRIS,
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For 50c worth of work. We are giving away Watches, Bicycles, Sewing Machines, Guns &c. &c. to introduce our paper, PASTIME, a high class illustrated family paper of from 16 to 32 large pages; 64 to 128 columns of Choice Good Stories, Literature, Art, Humor, Letters of Travel in Foreign Lands &c. &c. And all you have to do to get $2 worth of presents is to get 20 subscribers at 10c each. Send 10c in stamps for full particulars, long list of presents and our paper, PASTIME for six months. If, after hearing from us you find our statement untrue we will return your money and continue the pap

THE SICK MADE WELL.

Have you any pain, or ache, or weakness? Does your blood show that it contains impurities? Are you nervous? Do you lack snap and activity of mind and body? Are you easily tired? Have you lost ambition? Is there any unnatural drain upon the system? Is every organ performing its proper function. In other words: Are you a perfect strong, active, vigorous, healty, happy man or woman? If not, you should not delay one day before you consult J. NEWTON HATHAWAY, 22½ DSouth Broad St. Atlanta, Ga.

Dewey, its said, has learned one thing, and that is a very short speech.

Raleigh Marble Works
COOPER BROS.,
—PROPRIETORS—
RALEIGH, N. C.

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Write for Catalogue.

No matter how feeble the old Veterans the comfort will be ample and every attention will be given on the SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY to the Confederate Reunion at Louisville May 30th-June 3rd.

Our fee returned if we fail. Any one sending sketch and description of any invention will promptly receive our opinion free concerning the patentability of same. "How to Obtain a Patent" sent upon request. Patents secured hrough us advertised for sale at our expense.

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are a source of comfort. They are a source of care, also. If you care for your child's health, send for illustrated book on the disorders to which children are subject, and which
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E. & S. FREY,
Baltimore, Md.

LETTER TO SIMMONS.

Don't Need His Literature In Their Business.

REEPSVILLE, Lincoln county, N. C., June 12, 1900.

Mr. F. M. Simmons, Raleigh, N. C.,

Sir:—For the past two weeks a slanderous, filthy, black, dirty sheet disgracing this grand old State by bearing the name, "North Carolinian," is being sent out from Raleigh to many of the good people of this community. My neighbors have asked me to speak for us all and ask you to not send any more of that trash to this community. It is not fit to enter the blackest home in the State. The man who will edit such stuff to be circulated among Christian people is more devoid of good morals than the blackest African in the State.

Sir, you mistake the character of our people if you think they will tolerate such literature as you are circulating through this county. You have no followers here. We are WHITE people up here. It will do for you to circulate such stuff among your black brethren of the East, but Sir, our people have not forgotten the infamous campaign lies you and your crowd told them two years ago. Your name is becoming a by-word among our people, and the poor white boys and girls of Western North Carolina are being taught to utter your name with horror. Your name is taking its place along with those of Draco, Brutus and Benedict Arnold.

Sir, you try to slander Marion Butler by cartooning him, and charging to him utterances he never made. But our people know Butler's record and yours. They know Marion Butler all hail to the noble work he is doing! has ever watched with jealous care the best interests of the great common people of the State. He has exposed your infamous schemes from first to last; he has kept your black record before the minds of the people; he has challenged you for a joint debate on the great issues of the day; he is the champion of the people's rights. You have ever been a thorn in the side of good government and decency of every kind. You have raised a false cry of "negro domination," and stirred up race hatred to a dangerous degree; you have caused innocent men and women to be shot down because they opposed your schemes; and now when our great leader proposes to give you a good shaking up and expose your composition to the people, you back down like a COWARD WILL do, and cartoon and slander the man you are afraid to meet. You do not want the people to know the truth. If they did know it North Carolina would be an unhealthy place for you and you know it.

The "North Carolinian" represents Butler as saying, "Let us whip the white men out of the State." The editor of that sheet is a liar and the truth is not in him. Marion Butler is the champion and leader of the "White People's Party" in this State and does not wish to drive them out. But, Sir, the advocates of your schemes are going over the State saying: "We have ruled by force. We can rule by fraud, but we would rather rule by law." "Every white man who votes against the amendment should see red blood and smell it hot." "Democrats will carry the State or make a grave-yard of it. They intend to rule it if it takes fire and blood." The white men of Western North Carolina say that such threats should not be allowed, and such hot heads should take warning from the fate of Wm. Goebel. Your negro howlers may use such threats down there among their negro allies; but if they value their hides they must not come this way with their threats against white men. WE ARE white up here.

Sir, by the aid of your negro allies you may carry the East for aristocracy and social equality between the races, but you will get a cold reception in the White West. No wonder your band of orators made their visit to the West a short one. They found out that Western North Carolina does not admire Benedict Arnold's. You have no constituency here. We are not Democrats, Populists or Republicans, but we are free men, all united almost solidly as one man against you, the great arch-traitor to the rights of our people.

Our immortal leader, Zeb Vance, taught us that you were not worthy of the respect of the people of the State, and that if such men as you became the leaders of the great party he represented that the party would "walk out of itself and leave nothing behind but Wall Street and the smell of brimstone." Vance is gone from among us, but his teachings will never be forgotten. We know he was the guardian angel of the rights of the common people. If he had not known you was a dangerous man he would not have taught us to beware of your schemes.

The second Vance, Senator Butler, is still exposing your treachery. All praise to his immortal name! You can cartoon him all over the State, but you need not send your slanderous literature up here, unless you wish to make our people still more determined to defeat your schemes. Butler is the champion of the liberty of the white people, and when you try to slander him, you insult every liberty-loving white man of Western North Carolina. Sir, you may as well not send your black literature up here. The black East may adopt your schemes, but as for the White West, we are going to vote solidly for human freedom, and we mean to see that our votes are counted.

Yours truly,

CHAS. A. JONAS.

A POINTED PARALLEL.

The degree of recklessness or ignorance of facts—perhaps both—which some partisan papers show when they want to "illustrate," pass honest human understanding. The high degree of "respectability" claimed by some such papers appears to interpose no bar to such recklessness or ignorance.

On the 24th inst., the people of Virginia voted on the question of ordering a convention for revising the State constitution, which convention it is supposed will undertake to manipulate the franchise something after the manner now being attempted in North Carolina. The Democratic machine favored the convention. The Washington Post of the 25th contained a report of the day sent out from Richmond, and the Charlotte Observer, on the 26th, had an editorial on the event.

It is quite natural to suppose that the information from Richmond, the centre of the State, would be quite as "reliable" as the statement of the Charlotte paper. Lets compare the dispatch and the editorial:

The Dispatches:

"In only a few sections do the negroes appear to have been sufficiently aroused to the danger of having their right to vote taken away from them to go to the polls in great numbers."

"A notable feature of the election is the fact that the Ninth district, with its big white vote, has gone against disfranchising the negro, while the counties of the black belt almost without exception gave Democratic majorities."

"The vote for several reasons, was not large, but the indications are that the convention proposition carried by quite a good majority. The rain and the general apathy existing account for the small vote."

"The ninth, a big white district, has gone overwhelmingly against it. The fifth is in doubt, but the indications are that it is against the convention. The first is very doubtful. Northampton is for it, but other counties heard from in part are against it, and unless Accomac comes up with a big majority the district is against it.

The Charlotte Observer:

"It was stated in yesterday's dispatches that the negroes voted solidly against the calling of the convention."

"They (the negroes) almost succeeded in defeating it."

"As they voted in Virginia so will they vote in North Carolina."

"The moral is obvious. If the white people of this State want to carry the constitutional amendment, they must present a united front."

[Take the case, gentlemen.—Ed.]

A THOUSAND TONGUES

Could not express the rapture of Annie E. Springer, of 1125 Howard st., Philadelphia, Pa., when she found that Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption had completely cured her of a backing cough that for many years had made life a burden. All other remedies and doctors could give her no help, but she says of this Royal Cure—"it soon removed the pain in my chest and I can now sleep soundly, something I can scarcely remember doing before. I feel like sounding its praises throughtout the Universe." So will every one who tries Dr. King's New Discovery for any trouble of the Throat, Chest or Lungs. Price 50c. and $1.00. Trial bottles free at Drug Stores; every bottle guaranteed.

MORE ABOUT THE SHELBY AFFAIR.

A Correspondent Writes From Shelby in Regard to the Seawell Speaking.

The crowd was very enthusiastic and the court house was well filled. We expected to have Senator Butler speak to us, but his place was well filled by Mr. H. F. Seawell, who made one of the finest campaign speeches that we have heard in quite a while. He pictured to us the new Democratic election law with all of its rascality and bossism. He showed to us where there would be sixty thousand white people disfranchised and fifty thousand negroes left to vote by the proposed amendment. It was rumored on the streets that the Democrats were going to prevent the speaker from speaking, but the good people of Cleveland county had come to town in such numbers that they concluded that such a thing would be stopped. We have heard since that they intended rotton egging him. Mr. Seawell took a carriage from the hotel to catch the five o'clock train and when he alighted from the carriage he was met by a shower of eggs. We see in the Charlotte Observer that he spoke wholly to a crowd of negroes which is an infamous lie. To our own knowledge there were not more than a dozen negroes in the house. Mr Seawell spoke to the Populist of Cleveland county who represent much of the bone and sinew of this county. The crowd of undermining cowards and scoundrels that threw the eggs waited till Mr Seawell was at the train, and was utterally helpless as the outrageous act had been planned early in the morning. The Cleveland Star reports it to be a crowd of "thoughtless boys," but we are informed by reliable persons that a young lawyer of Shelby led the crowd, who is now Secretary of the white supremacy club of Shelby, and that the boys who participated were sheltered in the ticket agent's office. We are also informed that one of the leading ministers of Shelby stood by and witnessed the damnable outrage without repremanding the crowd in the least.

H.

HOW YOU CAN HELP US?

We want to say to our many friends that in sending in campaign subscribers, please accompany the order with the money, postoffice order or in one or two cent postage stamps, but not 5 8 or 10 cent stamps. Some send in names and say that they will remit later. We would like very much to oblige you, and have been trying to do so; but it puts us to a great deal of expense and trouble to keep track of them. Some times when we send bills for same, the subscriber says he did not order it, or that he paid the money to some one whom he had forgotten. Then we are at sea. To avoid all this we insist that in the future the money accompany the order. The amount, in many cases, is small, and it would save trouble to all concerned to send the amount with the order. We know our friends have not thought of the enormity of the work and trouble in keeping trace of hundreds of such small accounts. Thanking you in advance for your earnest co-operation on this line in the future.

Yours Respectfully,

CAUCASIAN PUB CO.

Important to the Public.

The Seaboard Air Line Railway, "Florida and West India Short Line," begs to announce that in addition to the through vestibule trains which it now operates between Atlanta and Washington, beginning Sunday, June 3d, it will operate through sleeping cars between Atlanta, Richmond, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York.

For full particulars in regard to this magnificent service please refer to ticket agents of connecting lines to any Seaboard Air Line Railway representative, or to L. S. Allen, Gen. Pass. Agen., Portsmouth, Va.

ROBBED THE GRAVE.

A startling incident, which Mr. John Oliver of Philadelphia, was the subject, is narrated by him as follows: "I was in a most dreadful condition. My skin was almost yellow, eyes sunken, tongue coated, pain continually in back and sides, no appetite—gradually growing weaker day by day. Three physicians had given me up. Fortunately, a friend advised trying Electric Bitters;' and to my great joy and surprise, the first bottle made a decided improvement. I continued their use for three weeks, and am now a well man. I know they saved my life, and robbed the grave of another victim." No one should fail to try them. Only 50cts., guaranteed, at all drug Stores

PEOPLE'S PARTY PLATFORM

Adopted Unanimously in Convention, April 18th, 1900.

The People's Party Convention assembled in Raleigh, April 18th, reaffirms the principles set forth in the People's Party National platform adopted at St. Louis in 1896, and instructs the delegates to the National Convention at Sioux Falls May 9th to vote for the nomination of William J. Bryan for President.

We commend the present State Administration for its high personal and official integrity, and challenge a comparison of its record with any and all of its predecessors.

We condemn the Democratic Legislature of 1899 for its extravagant expenditures of public money, amounting to $1,591,765.76 in 1899, as opposed to $1,283,971.11, expended by the preceding Legislature, an excess of $310,794.65, not including the sum of $100,000 for public education nor the $63,250 for purchase of State farms.

We further condemn said Legislature for the careless blundering and careless legislation, including more gross blunders and unconstitutional laws than ever before enacted by any General Assembly in North Carolina.

We further denounce the machine leaders of the Democratic party for laying the whip on the backs of the Democratic Legislature and forcing them into enacting and submitting a disfranchising constitutional amendment in violation of the solemn pledges of the party, made not only officially in their campaign handbook but by members of the General Assembly and other Democratic candidates for office in their canvass before the people. We denounce them not only for doing this in violation of their pledges, but also for submitting a measure most odious in form and dangerous in effect. That General Assembly being composed of, some of the best lawyers of the party, must have known, or at least had a reasonable doubt, not only as to the unconstitutionality of the monstrous provision of Section 5, known as the "grandfather clause" in said amendment, but also of the great danger of that unconstitutional sectional section falling, leaving the remainder of the amendment to stand, thus disfranchising by an educational qualification fifty or sixty thousand white voters of North Carolina, who in 1898 gave the Democratic party power in the Legislature, and whose ignorance is no fault of their own but is chargeable to the neglect of the Democratic party, which now seeks to disfranchise them and make their ignorance a crime alongside that of the felon.

But even if the proposed amendment were not unconstitutional (as it clearly is), still it is especially objectionable in the following particulars:

(a) In that it dignifies with the right of suffrage the most vicious, troublesome and obnoxious class of the negro population, and completely disfranchises the most faithful, kindly and orderly element of that race.

(b) In that, while clamoring for white supremacy and declaring that no white man shall be disfranchised under this amendment, they have so written their amendment that every white boy becoming of age after 1908 stands on the same footing with the negro, and can not vote unless he is able to read and write.

(c) In that by the latter provision, they have made it possible for the educated negro after 1908 to cast his ballot while the unfortunate son of the white men who have been the strength of true democracy stands without a vote at the ballot box. They slaughter the suffrage of the son whose father they dare not openly attack.

(d) In that this suffrage amendment does not remove the negro from politics or settle the negro question in North Carolina.

(e) In that every voter who has not paid his poll tax as much as five months before the State election and eight months before the national election, shall be disfranchised as much as if he were convicted of felony or were an ignorant negro. The purpose of this provision is not only to disfranchise every good honest citizen who unfortunately cannot pay his taxes by the first of March preceding the election, but further to try to bribe the voter to surrender his suffrage at the expense of the public school fund of the State, which is derived from poll taxes. There lurks behind this proposition a still greater danger to the public schools of the State, for with the adoption of the amendment the opponents of free schools in North Carolina will at once raise the cry that every dollar raised for public instruction means the increase of the number of negro voters, and thus the poor white man's son will be chained in bondage of ignorance and disfranchised to prevent the education of the negro voter. There is no white supremacy in this.

The constitutional question presented by the proposed amendment is one that must be determined by the judgment and conscience of each individual voter. Therefore, we do not make it a party question. We state the evils and dangers and leave the voters of all parties to pass their verdict in the light of these facts. The question is above party, and no one should be more active and anxious in our judgment to defeat it than the rank and file of the Democratic party.

The People's Party is and has always been more distinctly than any other party in North Carolina a white man's party, and is more anxious than any other party to solve the race problem, and to force all parties to a discussion of the great economic issues so vitally affecting the welfare of all wealth producers of the State and nation and decency in politcs.

Therefore, we propose in lieu of this dangerous amendment, the best solution of the race question that is possible as long as the 15th amendment to the Constitution of the United States stands—a solution which deprives no white man in North Carolina now or hereafter of his right of suffrage, to-wit:

Amend Section 6, Art. 6, of the Constitution of North Carolina by inserting among the disqualifications for office, enumerated therein, the following, viz: All negroes and all persons of negro descent to the third generation inclusive.

If the Democratic Legislature which meets in June will offer this safe, constitutional and wholesome amendment in lieu of the present scheme it will have our hearty support. If they will not, we appeal to the people to rally to our assistance to elect a Legislature pledged to support such an amendment.

We congratulate the people of North Carolina upon the decision of the State Supreme Court in the case of Harris vs. Wright (124 N. C. R., 172), declaring that the General Assembly has power to provide different systems of county government for various counties of the State. Acting under this decision, we pledge the People's Party to the maintenance of the system of local self-government in all the white counties, towns and cities in the State as established by the General Assembly of 1895, and at the same time to provide and maintain a legislative system of coonty government for all the negro counties of the State, so that there can never be any question that the white people shall always have full and complete control of county in the State.

We denounce the Democratic Legislature of 1899 for passing an election law, every provision of which is carefully and cunningly planned and devised to thwart the sovereign will of the people of North Carolina by wholesale fraud and debauchery of the ballot box. We declare, without fear of successful contradiction, that it is the most partisan, unfair, infamous and indefensible election law that has ever disgraced the statute books of any State in the Union.

We pledge ourselves to increase the efficiency of the public school system in North Carolina, and point to the fact that the People's Party has done more for public education in North Carolina than the Democratic party ever did in twice the length of time. To the Populists of North Carolina is to be credited the first great increase in the public school system.

We pledge ourselves to the care of the unfortunate class in North Carolina and to an increase in the necessary facilities for the same. As an earnest of our sincerity, we point to our past record in this particular, and say that no "Legislature in which Populists have had a controlling voice has ever turned a deaf ear to the demand of the unfortunate, or been followed by an urgent appeal for additional provision as has been recently issued by the Board of Public Charities because of the failure of the Democratic Legislature to make such provision as seen and urgently needed at the time they were consuming their time in enacting political legislation and creating new offices during the session of 1899.

Labor is indispensable to the creation and profitable use of capital. Capital increases the efficiency and value of labor. Whoever arrays one against the other, is an enemy of both. That policy is wisest and best, which harmonizes the two on the basis of absolute justice.

The advocates of the amendment say no white man shall be disfranchised; that they are willing that every white man shall vote and have his vote counted as cast. If that be true, then they will not abuse and try to intimidate white men during the campaign and on election day. They did that two years ago. They actually threatened good white men if they did not vote with them and come to the election, they would kill them. When good white men, sober men, Christian men have to be threatened by drunken roughs, men who write them threatening letters with no name signed to them, their political and religious liberty has gone to seed in this country.

A FRIGHTFUL BLUNDER

Will often cause a horrible Burn, Scald, Cut or Bruise. Bucklen's Arnica Salve, the best in the world, will kill the pain and promptly heal it. Cures Old Sores, Fever Sores, Ulcers, Boils, Felons, Corns, all Skin Eruptions. Best Pile cure on earth. Only 25cts. a box. Cure guaranteed. Sold by all Druggist.

VOLCANIC ERUPTIONS

Are grand, but Skin Eruptions rob life of joy. Bucklen's Arnica Salve, cures them; also Old, Running and Fever Sores, Ulcers, Boils, Felons, Corns, Warts, Cuts, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Chapped Hands, Chilblains. Best Pile cure on earth. Drives out Pains and Aches. Only 25 cts. a box. Cure guaranteed. Sold by all Druggist.

WILMINGTON & WELDON R. R AND BRANCHES. AND ATLANTIC COAST LINE R R COMPANY OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH

DATED July 31, 1899.	No. 28 Daily.	No. 26 Daily.	No. 108 dexSun	No. 41 Daily.	No. 48 Daily
	A. M.	P. M.	P M.	A.	P.M.
Lv Weldon	11 50	9 42			
Ar Rocky Mount,	12 55	10 36			
Lv Tarboro	12 21		6 00		
Lv Rocky Mount,	1 00	10 36	6 45	5 40	12 55
Lv Wilson	1 55	11 14	7 10	8 20	2 40
Lv Selma	2 55	11 57			
Lv Fayetteville	4 30	1 10			
Ar Florence	7 25	3 15			
	P. M.	A M.			
Lv Goldsboro			7 50	7 01	3 25
Lv Magnolia				9 03	4 32
Ar Wilmington			P.M	9 40	5 05
				A. M.	P. M

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

	No 78 Daily.	No. 102 dexSun	No. 32 Daily.	No. 42 Daily.	No. 48 Daily
	A. M.		P. M.		
Lv Florence	9 40		4 45		
Lv Fayetteville	12 20		9 45		
Lv Selma	1 50		10 54		
Ar Wilson	2 35		11 31		
		A M.		P. M.	A. M
Lv Wilmington				7 00	9 45
Lv Magnolia				8 34	11 19
Lv Goldsboro		5 15		9 45	12 30
	P. M.		P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Lv Wilson	2 35	5 43	11 31	10 38	1 10
Ar Rocky Mount,	3 30	6 15	12 07	11 35	1 58
Ar Tarboro		7 04			
Lv Tarboro	12 21				
Lv Rocky Mount	3 30		12 09		
Ar Weldon	4 32		1 00		
	P. M		A. M.	P. M.	

†Daily except Monday. ‡Daily except Sunday.

Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, Yadkin Division Main Line—Train leaves Wilmington 9 00 a. m., arrives Fayetteville 12 15 p. m., leaves Fayetteville 12 25 p. m., arrives Sanford 1 48 p. m. Returning leave Sanford 2 30 p. m., arrive Fayetteville 3 45 p. m., leave Fayetteville 3 50 p. m., arrives Wilmington 6 50 p. m.

Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, Bennettsville Branch—Train leaves Bennettsville 8 15 a. m., Maxton 9 20 a. m., Red Springs 9 53 a. m., Hope Mills 10 42 a. m., arrive Fayetteville 10 55. Returning leaves Fayetteville 4 40 p. m., Hope Mills 4 55 p. m., Red Springs 5 35 p. m., Maxton 6 15 p. m., arrives Bennettsville 7 15 p. m.

Connections at Fayetteville with train No 78 at Maxton with the Carolina Central Railroad, at Red Springs with the Red Springs and Bowmore Railroad, at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line and Southern Railway at Gulf with the Durham and Charlotte Railroad.

Train on the Scotland Neck Branch Road leaves Weldon 3 35 p. m., Halifax 4 15 p. m. arrives Scotland Neck at 5 08 p. m., Greenville 6:57 p. m., Kinston 7:55 p. m. Returning leaves Kinston 7 50 a. m., Greenville 8:52 a. m., arriving Halifax 11:18 a. m. Weldon 11:33 a. m. daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 8:10 a. m. and 2:30 p. m., arrive Parmele 9:10 a. m. and 4:00 p. m., returning leave Parmele 9:35 a. m. and 6:30 p. m., arrive Washington 11:00 a. m and 7:30 p. m. daily except Sunday.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., daily except Sunday 5:30 p. m., Sunday 4:15 p. m., arrives Plymouth 7:40 p. m., 6 10 p.m., returning leaves Plymouth daily except Sunday 7:50 a. m., and Sunday 9 a. m., arrives Tarboro 10:05 a. m. and 11:00 a. m.

Train on Midland N. C. Branch leaves Goldsboro daily, except Sunday, 7:05 a. m., arriving Smithfield 8:10 a. m., returning leaves Smithfield 9:00 a. m., arrives at Goldsboro 10:25 a. m.

Trains on Nashville Branch leave Rocky Mount at 4:30 a. m., 3 40 p. m., arrive Nashville 10 10 a. m., 4 05 p. m., Spring Hope 10 40 a. m., 4 25 p. m., returning leave Spring Hope 11 00 a. m., 4 55 p.m., Nashville 11 22 a. m., 5 25 p. m., arrive at Rocky Mount 11 45 a. m., 6 p. m., daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton daily, except Sunday, 11:40 a. m., and 4:15 p. m., returning leaves Clinton at 7:00 a. m. and 2:50 p. m.

Train No. 78 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily, all rail via Richmond.

H. M. EMERSON, Gen'l Pass Agt.
J. R. KENLY, Gen'l Man.
T. M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager.

A. & N. C. RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE 11.

To take effect Sunday Mar. 11, 1900, at 7:40 A. M. at Goldsboro.

Supersedes Time Table 10, of Oct. 22 1899 and all supplements thereto.

STATIONS	EASTBOUN TRAINS. 5 Daily ex Sun. mixt solid frei't cars and passengers. A. M	3 Passenger Daily P. M
W Lv Goldsboro*	7 30	3 40
W Beata	7 53	4 00
W LaGrange*	8 10	4 09
Falling Creek	8 27	4 25
W Kinston*	8 50	4 45
Caswell	9 08	4 55
Ar Dover*	9 30	
Lv Dover*	9 3	4 55
W Core Creek	10 02	5 07
Tuscarora	10 20	5 19
Clark's	10 36	5 35
W Newbern*	10 50	5 50
Ar Lv Riverdale		6 12
Croatan		6 18
Havelock		6 30
W Newport*		6 42
Wildwood		6 48
Atlantic		6 54
Ar Lv Morehead City*		7 05
Atlantic Hotel		7 07
W Ar M. City Depot*		7 15
	A. M.	A. M

WESTBOUND TRAINS.

STATIONS.	4 Passenger daily	6 Daily except Sun day. Mxt solid Fri cars and passenger
	A. M.	P. M
Ar Goldsboro*	11 05	8 00
W Beata	10 43	7 38
W LaGrange*	10 32	7 20
Falling Creek	10 22	6 57
W Kinston*	10 12	6 40
Caswell	9 50	6 15
Lv Dover*	9 42	6 27
Ar W Core Creek	9 30	5 37
Tuscarora	9 20	5 20
Clark's	9 13	5 11
Lv W Newbern*	9 00	4 50
Ar Riverdale	8 57	
Croatan	8 19	
Havelock	8 09	
W Newport*	8 00	
Wildwood	7 46	
Atlantic	7 39	
Lv Morehead City*	7 27	
Ar Atlantic Hotel	7 23	
Lv M. City Depot	7,05	
	A. M.	P. M.

W—Water stations. †—Stop on Signal
*—Telegraph station. s—Regular stop.

S. L. DILL, Supt.

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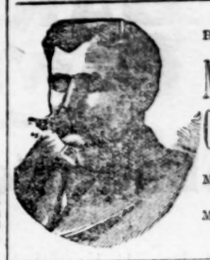

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